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DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

PLANTS, GENERAL
BULBS, NURSERY STOCK
POTS, SEEDS,
POTATOES,
ETC.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY THE

COULD

NURSERY

BEAVER DAM, - WIS.

To Our Patrons and Future Customers.



We herewith hand you our forty-second Annual Catalogue of Nursery Stock, and also have added in the last two or three years a few of the best and leading varieties of old and new tried Seed Potatoes. We also thought our customers would like to purchase their Seeds and Nursery Stock from the same place, so we have made arrangements to add a full line of good and tried seeds, that the majority of people want to plant. We have no fancy catalogue nor any extra fine novelties to offer, but what we offer we know will give good satisfaction in the north-west, and generally what does well here will do well in most any locality. We give a few descriptions of our leading and best kinds of trees, small fruits, flowers and seeds, but you will find mostly just the names and prices, of which you are all acquainted with. We also give a little advice on planting and careing for trees, &c., also a few receipts, such as our customers will find will come in handy at different times of the year.

We prepay postage on all seeds by the packet, but by ounce, pint or bushel, express or freight must be paid for by the purchaser.

Our terms are cash with the order, or extra number one references. To such parties we are willing to give 30 and 60 days time.

Thanking you for your past, and looking for your future patronage, we remain,

Yours truly,

GOULD NURSERY.

We will allow 25 per cent. cash discount from this catalogue for early orders.

 See prices on last page.

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

THE SOIL.

Let the soil be in the condition, and prepared in the manner necessary to produce a good crop of potatoes or other hoed crops.

PRUNING.

The object of pruning is to regulate the shape of a tree, and the proper time to commence is at the planting. If small trees are bought, as recommended, all the branches should be cut off and the tree then cut back to the height at which the head is desired. If larger trees are chosen, upon which the top is already formed, the planter must content himself to cut back the branches only in proportion to the loss of roots in taking them up. All bruised and broken roots should have their ends trimmed smoothly with a sharp knife.

PLANTING.

If the soil has been well prepared, a hole should be dug only large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, and a depth not greater than they formerly grew in the nursery. The earth to fill in about the roots should be well pulverized, that it may be worked thoroughly among the roots with the hands. When half filled, or the roots well covered, then press very firm. It cannot well be done too tight. After which, complete the filling, pressing lightly until full, and put last soil loosely to prevent baking. If planted in the fall, a mound from six to eight inches high should be thrown up about the tree to add to its security against frost and surplus water. In the spring the mound should be removed. No manure should be placed near the roots of the tree or plant in planting.

MULCHING.

Newly planted trees are much benefited by mulching, if they do not have careful cultivation. Mulching consists in covering the ground about the tree beyond the extension of the roots with coarse manure or litter, to the depth of six or eight inches. This preserves an even temperature, and a uniform supply of moisture about the roots.

AFTER CULTURE.

Corn is believed to be the most appropriate crop in which to cultivate newly planted orchards. Beside the advantage of the frequent stirring of the soil, the additional one of shade, in the most trying part of the summer, is supplied. After the first season any of the hoed crops are recommended.

FROZEN TREES, &c.

If trees come to hand in freezing weather, place the packages, UNOPENED, in a cellar, away from heat and frost, until thawed, when they may be unpacked. If the roots are dry from too long exposure, place them in water from twelve to twenty-four hours, or cover the trees entirely in loose, mellow soil for two or three days, taking care that they are not left so long as to start growth too much.

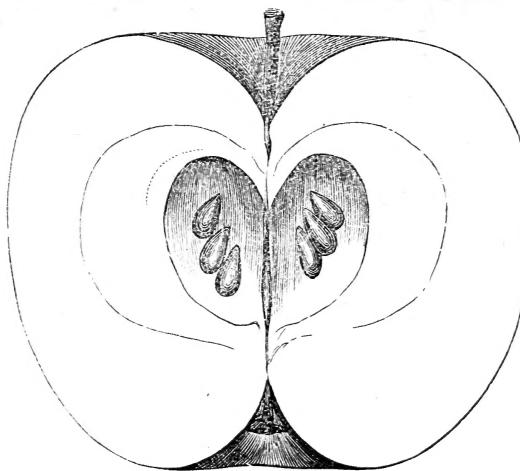
Rules for Ascertaining the Number of Plants required for One Acre of Land, which contains 43,560 Square Feet.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain, thus:

PLANTS.

TREES.

Blackberries... 8 ft by 3 equals 24)	43,560 (1,815.	Dwarf Pears....10 ft by 10 equals 100) 43,560 (435.
Raspberries.....7 ft by 3 equals 21)	43,560 (2,074.	Peaches.....18 ft by 18 equals 324) 43,560 (134.
Strawberries....5 ft by 1 equals 5)	43,560 (8,712.	Apples.....30 ft by 30 equals 900) 43,560 (48.
Strawberries...3 ft by 1½ equals 4)	43,560 (10,890.	Standard Pears..... and Cherries..20 ft by 20 equals 400) 43,560 (108.



APPLES.

The apple is undoubtedly the most valuable as well as the most widely known of the whole family of fruits. It will flourish in a great variety of soils, not too wet, if occasionally supplied with lime and ashes. Its period, very unlike other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making careful selections of summer, fall or winter varieties, a continual succession can be obtained of this most valuable fruit for family use. Young and thrifty trees should be selected for orchard planting.

Summer Varieties.

Benoni—Below medium; striped and shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and upright. August.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the northwest, where most varieties fail.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale, white bloom, very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, rather juicy, acid, and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. July and August.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect

grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. First of July.

Sommer Rambo—August to September. Medium; pale yellow and delicate crimson; juicy and tender, with a pleasant, refreshing, sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive.

Sweet Bough—A very popular early-apple with old-fashioned people, and quite good enough yet for the average man. Color yellow, partly tart. July to August.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh, juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Tree a moderate, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple, medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good; a free grower. August.

Autumn Apples.

Red Bietigheimer—A new and very valuable German variety; fruit very large size; color light yellow nearly covered with red (purplish crimson when exposed to the sun); tree a magnificent spreading grower, bearing immense crops. September.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, subacid, very good. Tree very hardy a free grower, and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. October.

Alexander—Origin Russia. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a moderate grower and rather a light bearer. October to December.

Wolf River—A new, large, handsome apple, originated in Wisconsin on the east bank of Wolf River, and supposed to be a seedling of the Alexander. The tree is a very hardy, strong, vigorous grower, spreading, with large, thick leaves; fruit large to very large; skin pale, greenish

yellow, becoming whitish when mature, shaded with light and dark red where exposed; flesh half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar, spicy, slightly quince-like flavor. October and November.

Fameuse—Medium; striped and blotched with red; flesh remarkably white, very tender, juicy with a slight perfume. Tree moderately vigorous. October and November.

Winter Apples.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—Large, smooth, often polished, nearly covered with red; sub-acid; one of the most profitable market fruits. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, productive and bears early. December to March.

Willow Twig—Large; slightly conical; greenish yellow, striped with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; pleasant, sub-acid. Valuable for late keeping.

Tallman's Sweet—Above medium; whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side; rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. Tree an upright, spreading grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Salome—Fruit rather below medium; roundish, conical, slightly angular. Skin pale yellow, shaded with pale red; striped and splashed with dark red over most of the surface, and thickly sprinkled with large and small light yellowish dots—a portion ariole—stalk short, rather small, cavity quite large, deep, a little greenish; calyx closed; basin rather small, slightly plaited; flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Very good. January to May.

Longfield—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free, upright grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side, rich, sprightly, sub-acid. December to March.

Mann—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly

sprinkled with light and gray dots, a few being ariole; stalk short, rather small; cavity medium or quite large, sometimes slightly corrugated; flesh yellowish, very fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good. The tree is fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the fruit will keep as long as the Roxbury Russet. We have kept the fruit in good order until the first of July in an ordinary cellar.

Northwestern Greening—From Wisconsin; tree hardy, productive. Fruit resembles R. I. Greening, but of better quality and much longer keeper; fruit of two years has been exhibited at the same time.

We also have a large stock of Russian varieties of apple tree and other good, tried varieties, but have not the space to devote to a description of them, as we consider the above named varieties good and hardy enough for any one, and you will make no mistake by making your assortment from the above.

Crabs.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is, perhaps, the most valuable variety of Siberian apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and produces good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Van Wyck Sweet—A new and exceedingly valuable variety; originated on the Van Wyck farm, near Fishkill, N. Y. Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender; core small. October.

Whitney's—This is a fine dessert apple, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter, varying from round to conical in shape. Skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with car-

mine; flesh firm, juicy, rich, resembling and equaling in flavor the Rambo—a great and abundant bearer. Tree perfectly hardy; never have lost a tree by winter killing or blight; no better fruit for the market in its season. August and September.

General Grant—Tree a vigorous grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, subacid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs yet introduced. October.

Hyslop—Almost as large as early strawberry apple. Deep crimson. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps into the winter.

Lake Winter—(So named from its home near a lake). Fruit medium to large size; round, very smooth; pale yellow, mostly covered with bright blush or stripes; stem slender; cavity small; calyx closed in shallow basin; core and seeds small; flesh fine grained, firm, juicy, subacid, becoming nearly sweet in spring; entirely free from astringency or "crab taste;" excellent cooking or eating from October to March, keeping well through winter. It is an early bearer, free from blight, beautiful, free grower.

Brier's Sweet—Tree strong, irregular grower; dark wood; fruit large, round, pale yellow, with stripes; very rich, sweet. September 1st.

PEARS.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. A fruit of great excellence. August and September.

Flemish Beauty—Large; pale yellow, russety, brownish cheek, beautiful, melting, sugary and delicious; requires to be picked early. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy of all the pear trees; a very popular pear. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid Pear—We quote the following from William Parry, of New Jersey: "This variety is unquestionably a great acquisition to the list of choice

fruits. It is the best of two hundred seedlings raised from the Chinese sand pear, crossed with a cultivated variety, supposed to be the Bartlett, which was growing near by the original Sand Pear tree from which the seed was obtained in or about the year 1868. This seedling tree commenced fruiting in 1873 when about five years of age, and has yielded well every year since—several bushels have been gathered of a season. The Chinese Sand Pear, as is well known, is considered blight proof, remaining green and vigorous in situations where other varieties blight and die."

Our claims for the KIEFFER are:
That the tree is the strongest grower.
That it is the least liable to disease.
That it is the best adapted to all climates and conditions.
That it is the earliest bearer.
That it is the most productive.
That it bears every year, having no off years.
That the fruit is of large size.
That it is of beautiful color.
That it is a good keeper.
That it is the best for canning.
That it is the best for shipping.
That it sells at the highest price in market.

All of which, being combined in one variety, places it beyond competition.

Bessemianka—A new Russian variety of extreme hardiness; tree an upright grower and productive; fruit medium size, regular pear shape and nearly seedless; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid; a fine dessert fruit.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads and tops, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, but are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits. One and two year old trees are the most

desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

Early Richmond—An early, red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

Montmorency—No doubt one of the finest acid cherries; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit of good size, fine flavor and of bright, clear shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond.

Morello English—Large dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy and rich. Tree

dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be of use all the month of August. Valuable.

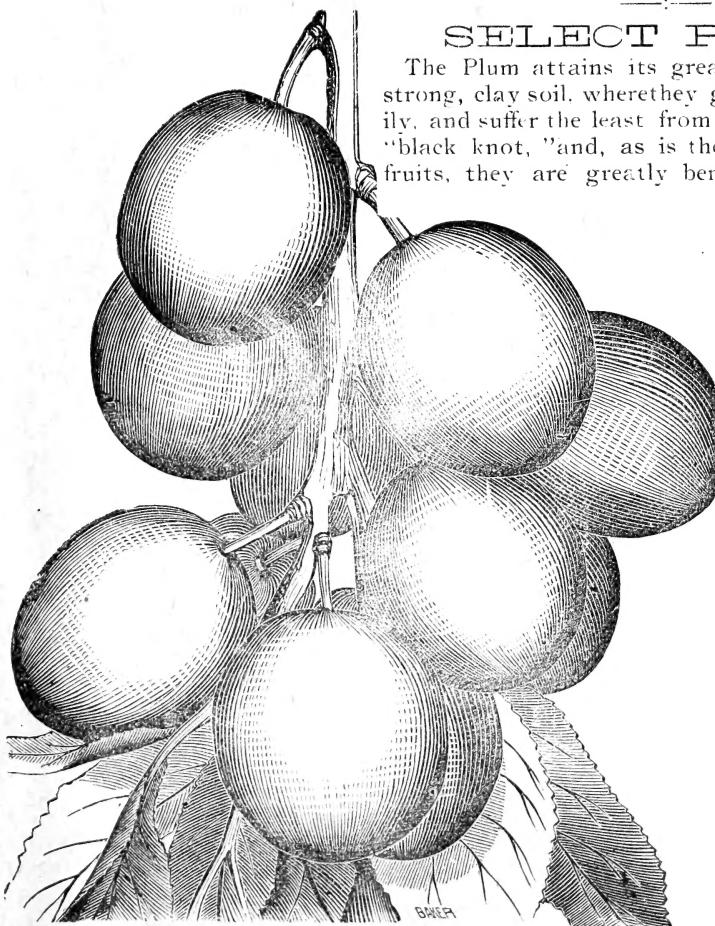
Ostheim or Russian Cherry—A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and found to be perfectly hardy. Charles Downing thus describes it: "Fruit large, roundish, obovate; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet; sub-acid; very good. Season middle of July." Morello class.

Wragg—Supposed to hail from North Germany; very hardy. The tree is a good grower and an immense bearer; fruit a dark liver color, juicy and rich.

SELECT PLUMS.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong, clay soil, wherethey grow the most thriftily, and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of plums from the attacks of the curculio, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outsied edges of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be de-



stroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time it will insure a full crop of delicious fruit. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

Standard trees are generally from four to six feet, and should be encouraged after planting to form branches low down, or near the ground, and by this means low-headed trees will be secured.

Lombard—Medium; delicate violet red, paler in the shade, thin bloom; flavor pleasant but not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy, very productive and popular as a market sort. Last of August.

DeSoto—An early and profuse bearer; large, yellow, marbled with red; good quality. One of the best for planting near Wild Goose, or others requiring fertilization of blossoms. Tree iron-clad; fruit almost as large as Wild Goose while it is so much better that if ripening at the same time, the Wild Goose would hardly be touched.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large; light yellow; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, productive. Last of September.

Abundance (Botan.)—Tree a strong and handsome grower, thrifty and hardy; commences bearing when young, and annually produces large crops of showy fruit in the greatest profusion. Large, oblong, nearly covered with bright red and with a heavy bloom; flesh orange yellow, sweet, melting, rich, juicy, of most excellent quality. Should the demand continue to increase in the future as in the past few seasons, it will soon be the most popular plum in the list. August.

Burbank—A Japanese plum which was imported direct from Japan by Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal. Medium in size, not much larger than Wild Goose; color exceedingly brilliant, crimson; very handsome; rich in flavor. The highest expectations are entertained in regard to this plum. It is confidently believed that it is hardy enough to stand any but extreme northern climates. It does not injure in western New York. If as hardy as believed it is a most important addition, as it opens up to us the possibility of raising an entirely new, distinct and very valuable species of plum. We confidently recommend it for trial.

Wild Goose—A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium, roundish, oblong,

reddish yellow; valuable and profitable in the south and southwest, where the European plum will not succeed. Tree a free grower.

Yellow Egg (Magnum Bonum Yellow)—Very large and beautiful; yellow; flesh deep yellow; a little coarse for cooking; vigorous and productive August.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin golden yellow, rich, sugary and melting. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Satsuma—Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled, with bluish bloom, shape globular or with a sharp point, flesh dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm quality, very good. Tree very vigorous. This is likely to prove one of the most valuable varieties and may be adapted to the middle and northern states. We also have Forest, Garden and minor plums, which we can recommend to the northwest especially.

—:— SELECT GRAPES.

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also, to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils.—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

Crops.—Crop grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off all the small, inferior bunches; the remainder will be worth more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

Pruning.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Moore's Early—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers No. 3); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine

exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slightly pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; berries small with sprightly flavor; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well.

Concord—A standard old variety that succeeds everywhere, and scarcely needs a description; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, black, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and of fair quality. Ripens 15th to 20th of August.

Early Ohio—The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berries medium, covered with a heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery. Foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy, or more so, than Concord. A vigorous grower, very productive and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem.

One of the best shippers. The only early grape that will not shell.

Red or Purplish Grapes.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme north.

Amber Queen—A new and promising variety, which originated in Massachusetts. Bunch and berry of medium size; color light amber; flesh tender to the center; juicy, sprightly and delicious. Larger than and as early as the Delaware.

Brighton—Our experience with the vine and fruit of the Brighton has convinced us more and more thoroughly of its superiority as a family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large, compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware, and bears most abundantly; having a thick, large foliage it is enabled to withstand the heat of the summer, and being a vigorous grower, it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the winter in extreme localities.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky and western New York. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm season, to mature in western New York.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before Isabella.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium; somewhat loose; berry medium to large; round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich, aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; fine, vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best red grapes in our collection.

White Grapes.

Empire State—The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Branches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium size, roundish oval; color white, with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, continuing a long time in use; vine hardy.

Green Mountain—New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

Martha—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish white with a thin bloom; flesh tender with very little pulp, juicy, sweet, rich. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens about with the Concord.

Niagara—“This new white grape originated at Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy; first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and dark, glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens before Concord.”

Pocklington—Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, of a thick, yellow

color; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of a good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord; vines vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Though not of the highest quality, it is considered a very valuable and reliable variety, and is constantly growing in favor.

SELECT CurrANTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks; there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellaborum powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Champion—A new variety from England; pronounced to be the finest black currant ever brought to notice. The bunches are said to be very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

Black Naples—Very large, black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua county, New York. Across between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition.

La Versaillaise—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large, and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others; and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent

quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Red Dutch—Very good; large and rich-flavored; very productive, hardy and reliable; valuable for the market.

North Star—New. Red currant of much promise. Strong grower; prolific bearer; fine, large cluster, good flavor.

Prince Albert—Berry large, light red; bunch long; an erect grower and an immense bearer; foliage distinct; ripens late. Valuable.

Crandall—A purely native American currant, quite distinct from the European black currant and without a trace of its strong odor. This is the best variety of this species yet introduced. The bush grows to a height of four feet or more, is perfectly hardy and immensely productive, the branches being invariably loaded with fruit. The berries are large, many of them being one-half inch in diameter and some even larger, intensely black and of a fairly good quality. It is excellent when cooked and is well adapted for sauces, pies, jams, etc. No insect enemies have been found to defoliate it and it is entirely exempt from the attacks of the currant worm.

Dewberry.

Lucretia—Was found growing wild in the mountains of West Virginia. The bush is of low trailing habit, and perfectly hardy, free from rust or other disease, and an enormous bearer. Fruit is black and glossy, of fine size and delicious flavor. Ripens about with other blackberries, but being so hardy, and so prolific a bearer, makes it of exceeding great value when compared with the ordinary blackberry. No garden should be without it.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing—Best. Very large; whitish green, soft and juicy. Vigorous and very productive. Excellent for family use.

Houghton's Seedling—Very good. Medium; pale red; tender. Vigorous and very productive.

Industry—One of the few varieties that are free from mildew in this country.

Dark red; large and fine flavor. This variety, though of English origin, succeeds admirably in this country, bearing immense crops. It has the peculiar advantage of coming into leaf some time before it flowers, consequently the foliage protects the bloom from destructive spring frosts.

Smith Improved—Best. Large; light green; firm. Moderately vigorous and exceedingly productive. Requires good soil, and is unsurpassed for table use and cooking. An English currant, and greatly improved by emigration.

Chautauqua—This new white gooseberry is the finest and largest variety in size, beauty and quality; excels them all in vigor and yield. The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green. Its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is rather thick-skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Report of the New York State Experimental Station: The Chautauqua gooseberry has been fruited at this Experimental Station for several years. During this time it has been vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, smooth, pale yellow, very good, and sweet. To those who take the trouble to spray their gooseberries, we can recommend the Chautauqua as one of the best varieties yet tested on our grounds.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For many years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation wherever gooseberries can be grown.

SELECT RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for

home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Red and Yellow Varieties.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Large, conical, deep, rich, crimson, firm, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—Chas. Downing. "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturalists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others."

—E. P. Roe.

Marlboro—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

Turner—Stands very high in the west because of its extreme hardiness, great productiveness, large size and beautiful color. Has withstood the most severe winters. Fruit firm and bears carriage splendidly. A valuable market sort.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for the extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met with in this variety.

Loudon—E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, than whom there is

no better authority in the United States, says: "The Loudon is the best hardy, late, red raspberry we have ever tried, with Cuthbert, averages larger, very firm, continuing later; and among the heaviest yielders we have tried."

A. J. Phillips, Secretary Wis. S. H. S., says: "As to size, no red berry I have seen equals the Loudon. The first thing that attracted my attention was its productiveness, which I compared with the other red raspberries on twelve different fruit farms, at Madison, Janesville, Ft. Atkinson and Sparta, and in every instance the Loudon was loaded with fruit heavier than any I saw—one-third to one-half heavier."

E. S. Goff, Professor of Horticulture at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says: "I find bush one foot shorter than Turner, canes stronger. Scarce any anthracnose or septoria on plants. Fruit of general form and color of Cuthbert. Equal to largest Cuthbert in size. Superior to Cuthbert in firmness and quality. In productiveness equal to most productive Cuthbert plants ever seen."

These testimonials we fully endorse, having watched this variety for years; one strong point is its late bearing, the lower fruit spurs continuing in bearing till the middle of September in favorable seasons.

The committee appointed at our state meeting at Grand Rapids to investigate the merits of the Loudon, made the following report: "We, the undersigned, as a committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, certify that we have, on the 12th day of July, 1895, visited and carefully examined the raspberry plantations upon the ground of F. W. Loudon, Janesville, Wis., and freely certify that the new seedling variety originated by him in the year 1880, and bearing his name, are the most promising sucker variety of red raspberry that we have ever seen for productiveness, size, quality, flavor, firmness of fruit, and hardiness, vigor and health of plant." John S. Harris, pomologist, La Crescent, Minn.; Chas. W. Simpson, fruitgrower, Minnesota, L. G. Kellogg, Pres. Wis. State Hort. Soc., Ripon, Wis., A. J. Philips, Sec. Wis. State

Hort. Soc., West Salem, Wis., R. J. Coe, Treas. Wis. State Hort. Soc., Ft. Atkinson, Wis., D. C. Converse, fruitgrower, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Geo. J. Kellogg, fruitgrower, Janesville, Wis.

Columbian—The Columbian is a new candidate for horticultural favor, which the originator offers to the public, confident that it will head the list of first-class berries. It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg black cap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. The following points show the superiority of the Columbian over all other berries now grown. Extremely vigorous and existing drought. Propagation by tips and no suckers. Fruit very large. Best berry for canning, retaining size, color and flavor. Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit. Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping. Does not crumble in picking. Fine and excellent shipper. Wonderfully prolific, over 8,000 quarts per acre.

Black Caps.

Gregg—Of great size, fine quality, very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as the Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Kansas—New. Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best black cap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality. Very vigorous and productive.

Mammoth Cluster—Large size, black or dark purplish black, very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to the most distant market. Of all the raspberries of this class, this has proved one of the most valuable.

Ohio—A very strong-growing, hardy sort. Fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster. More productive than any other variety, and one of the most valuable for market; much esteemed for drying.

Souhegan—A new variety, commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows six feet apart with plants four feet apart in the rows. For market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

Agawam—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry.

Ancient Briton—This promising variety was brought from Wales some years since and has gradually risen in the public estimation upon its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable berry. A large number of acres are in bearing in Wisconsin, which find a ready market in Milwaukee and Chicago at four cents a quart more than any other variety. It is reported that one field, planted three by four feet apart, produced the enormous amount of five hundred bushels to the acre.

Early Harvest—Valuable for its earliness, attractive appearance, firmness and productiveness. Berries not of the largest size but very uniform, of a bright glossy black, and excellent in quality. It is not entirely hardy, but succeeds in all but very cold sections, and a very slight protection suffices for it there. For the south it is especially valuable.

Snyder—Valuable for the north by reason of its extreme hardiness. Wonderfully productive, medium in size, sweet and juicy; when fully ripe without hard core.

Kittatinny—Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting, but not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York City, and of recent years has become affected with "orange rust." Berries are large, handsome and of delicious flavor; strong erect growth, and productive. Season medium to late.

Lawton—[New Rochelle] An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening.

Taylor's Prolific—An excellent companion for Snyder for extreme northern climates. Berries of good size, larger than Snyder, fine flavor; strong growth, iron-clad hardiness, very prolific. Medium.

STRAWBERRIES.

On arrival of plants unpack them at once, loosen the bunches and "heel" them in the ground or dip their roots in a "puddle" made by mixing earth in

water until of the consistency of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry or freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather. Do not leave in package and pour water over them, as that will surely cause them to heat and spoil. In planting, take but few plants from the treen or package at a time, and expose as little as possible to the wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day or in freezing weather. Do not plant very deep, but press the earth firmly about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter over plants, or with berry baskets or boxes.

For hill culture, plant in beds four feet wide with alleys two feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants fifteen inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the rows. For the matted row system, plant in rows four feet apart and the plants a foot apart in the rows, requiring 14,520 plants per acre. For the best results, mulching with some light material is indispensable, which should be applied just as soon as the ground has become slightly frozen and partially or entirely removed when the ground has become "settled" in the spring. It is well to plant at least three varieties—medium, early and late—to extend the season to its full limit.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect except those marked with the letter [P], which are destitute of stamens and are termed "pistillate" or imperfect. Pistillate varieties must have a row of a perfect-flowered sort planted eight or twelve among them, or what is better yet, every third or fourth plant in the row, to pollenate their blossoms.

Dip each bunch of plants in a bucket of water, deep enough to wet all the roots but not the leaves, just before setting out. Plant about five inches deep, spreading the roots somewhat and covering so that the crowns will be slightly above the surface of the bed. Firm very carefully. Large beds should be rolled as soon as set out. Cultivate or hoe soon after setting, and often enough to keep all weeds down. Let enough runners take root to make the rows twelve inches wide, with plants standing six inches apart, then carefully remove all other runners, and remember that the success of your bed depends largely on the care with which this work is done. Keep this treatment up until stopped by winter, then mulch with straw, and you have only to wait for your crop, one of the most certain, profitable, delightful, and interesting that can be grown. Bone meal, ashes, or well rotted manure, may be applied any time in the early summer to advantage.

Enhance (S)—Exceedingly productive, and in localities where it succeeds one of the most profitable market sorts. The plant is a vigorous, strong grower with splendid foliage. Fruit large, rather irregular in shape, of dark crimson color, firm flesh and good quality. Admirable for home use. Midseason to late,

Crescent (P)—A very prolific berry, bearing profusely, even under neglect. Growth very vigorous and hardy, produces better if vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. Great cropper. Early.

Beder Wood (S)—This is the most productive of the very early varieties, and in fact, it is not excelled by any kind for its large yield of fruit. It ripens about three days behind Michel's Early and ahead of Crescent; gives heavy pickings from the start, and holds out until the rush of mid-season. Recommended by

Mr. Crawford as the best early variety.

Haverland (P)—The great productivity of this variety renders it exceedingly profitable for a local or near-by market, and also very desirable for the home garden. It requires heavy soil, however, and is then very satisfactory. The plant is a strong grower with good foliage and the fruit is large, long, with rounded apex, of a bright, glossy crimson, good quality and moderately firm. Late.

Bubach's No. 5 (P)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productivity, and great vigor of plant. It ripens about as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and is fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety.

Michel's Early (S)—Plants very vigorous and healthy, but do best on light, warm soil. The fact that it is the earliest variety in general cultivation makes it very desirable; fruit of medium size and very firm; quality fair.

Parker Early (S)—Plant very robust, strong, penetrating roots, enormously productive, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves, trusses strong, long and large; berries regular, conical, short neck, glossy scarlet, crimson, firm; it shows well several days after picking, and brings the highest prices in market; season medium to late. Berries on long, strong stalks held well above the ground; will do best in hills. Needs plenty of moisture and favorable conditions to ripen its crop.

Warfield (P)—There is probably no better variety to raise for shipping to a distant market. It is a good grower, makes many plants of small or medium size, and is among the most productive. Fruit roundish, conical, of good size, firm, dark red, and fair quality. As it makes many runners, it should have plenty of room in order to be large and fine. It is early and holds out in size well to the end of the season. Much better than Crescent. Fine plants.

Wilson (S)—Small, dark red, fine and good. Very largely planted, and one of the best for canning and market. The

best shipping berry known. Extra strong plants.

Lovett (S)—By reason of its productivity, firmness, and bright, fresh color, one of the most profitable for the market; also desirable for the home garden. The plant is a strong grower, with clean, bright foliage, and excessively productive. Though not of the very largest size, the berries are still large, uniform bright, firm and of excellent quality. The berry colors all over before being fully ripe and when picked in this condition is unexcelled for shipping and will keep in fine condition for a long time. It ripens about second early and continues long in bearing.

Jessie—Strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On most soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

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HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

The varieties named below are all very beautiful and we can furnish many others if desired. The usual month of flowering is stated. Of many shrubs we can supply two or more sizes, the higher prices quoted being for larger plants than the ordinary nursery size. Prices quoted below are for single shrubs.

Almond, Double Pink-Flowering—May, 50 cents. White-Flowering, May, 50 cents.

Calycanthus Floridus (Spice Bush)—Brown flowers; very fragrant. June to September; 50 cents.

Chionanthus Virginicus (Fringe Tree)—White. June. 50 cents.

Cornus Florida (Dogwood)—Large, open, white flowers. May. 50 cents.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—Large, crimson flowers; May. 25 to 50 cents.

Hydrangea Nivea—Very large, flat, round heads; white. June to frost. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Paniculata Grandiflora—The showiest of all autumn shrubs, bearing immense heads of creamy-white flowers, turning to pleasing shades of red, which remain beautiful during, August, September and

October. Finely rooted plants of various sizes, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Lilac, Common Purple, (Syringa)—Very fragrant. May. 25 to 50 cents.

Lilac, Common White—Fragrant. May. 25 to 50 cents.

Lilac, Large Flowering White—Very large, pure white trusses. 50 cents.

Lonicera Tartarica (Bush Honeysuckle)—Pink, sweet scented. May. 35 cents.

Pissardi (Purple-Leaved Plum)—Beautiful. 50 cents.

Triloba (Double-Flowering Plum)—Double pink flowers. May. 50 cents.

Spiraea Callosa (Fortune's Spiraea)—Rosy-red flowers. May. 25 to 50 cents.

Prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Veil)—Double white. Very free. May. 25 to 50 cents.

Thunbergii—Very ornamental, narrow, willow-like foliage. Flowers white. 25 to 50 cents.

Van Houttei—One of the finest shrubs: pendulous; pure white flowers, in clusters. 25 to 50 cents.

Spirae Reevesii flore pleno—Double-flowered. Very choice. 25 to 50 cents.

Syringa, Golden, (Philadelphus Aurea)—Foliage, golden yellow; fine. June 50 cents.

Syringa, Sweet-Scented, (Philadelphus Coronarius. Mock Orange)—White, fragrant, orange-like flowers. June. 25 to 50 cents.

Symporicarpus Racemosus, (Snowberry)—Flowers pink, with pure white berries in the fall. July. 35 to 50 cents.

Viburuum Plicatum, (Japan Snowball)—Flowers very large, pure white; foliage beautiful. 50 cents and \$1.

Weigelia Candida—Large, white flowers; very free. June. 25 to 50 cents.

Rosea—Large, rose flowers. June. 25 to 50 cents.

Variegata—Pink, foliage variegated; June 25 to 50 cents.

Hedge Plants—Doz. 100

Acacia, (Honey Locust) 1
to 2 feet high . . . \$1.00 \$5.00

Arbor Vitæ, transplanted;
10 to 15 inches . . . 1.00 5.00
—Transplanted, 1½ to 2 feet 2.00 10.60

Hedge Plants—Continued. Doz. 100

Barberry, Common, 1½ to 2 feet	1.50	10.00
—Purple, 1½ to 2 feet	4.00	25.00
Cydonia Japonica, (Japan Quince) 1 foot	1.50	10.00
Hemlock Spruce, 2 to 3 feet	5.00	35.00
Lilac, Common	1.00	7.00
Norway Spruce, 1 to 1½ feet	1.50	10.00
1½ to 2 feet	2.00	15.00
Privet, Common; 1 to 1½ ft	1.00	6.00
—California, 1 to 1½ feet	1.00	6.00
—2 to 2½ feet	1.50	10.00

Rhododendrons. Hardy Azalias.

The plants offered of these very ornamental shrubs are the best European stock imported by ourselves. The varieties selected being the hardiest and best of the large-flowering hybrids.

Rhododendrons Named—Best colors in variety; plants well budded. Each \$1 to \$3.

Ghent Azalea—Large-flowering hybrids. Each 75 cents to \$3.

Azalea Mollis—In variety. Large, showy, fragrant. Each 75 cents to \$3.

Austrian or Yellow Roses.

For richness of color and profusion of bloom these are the showiest yellow roses in cultivation. They bloom very early, and are entirely distinct in color and habit.

Harisonii—Harrison's Double Yellow. 50 cents each.

Persian Yellow—Very deep and full. 50 cents each.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

Each, 50 Cents

Crimson Rambler—This is without doubt one of the most beautiful climbing roses ever introduced and is exceedingly popular. The long climbing shoots are clothed with immense trusses of very double flowers of the richest crimson. The plant produces a gorgeous effect when in bloom, and is unsurpassed by any other climbing rose in attractiveness and beauty.

Baltimore Belle—White, large, double.

Gem of the Prairies—Crimson, fragrant.

Multiflora, or Seven Sisters—White, free.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright red, globular.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are among the most beautiful, popular and valuable Roses. In the size of the flowers, form, fragrance, and remarkable depth and richness of the colors of many varieties, and the delicacy of others, they surpass all other Roses. They

are generally of easy culture in any good, rich soil. They should be planted very deep, and in summer, if the weather is dry, water should be applied liberally. Applications of suds of whale-oil soap, soon after the leaves appear, will protect from slugs. See Insecticides. Our collection includes the following and other choice sorts.

Strong Dormant Plants, price each, 30 cents; doz. \$3.00. Extra Strong Plants, each, 50 cents; doz. \$4.00.

ALFRED COLOMB—Brilliant, carmine-crimson large.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—Pale pink, deep center.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant scarlet-crimson; a most superbly beautiful rose. Fragrant.

LA FRANCE—Delicate, silvery rose; fragrant.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright pink with carmine.

MDLLE. EUGENE VERDIER—Rose and silvery white.

MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN—Pink; very fine.

MARQUISE DE CASTELLAINE—Bright rose, full.

MERVEILLE DE LYON—White, satiny pink center.

PRIDE OF WALTHAM—Light salmon-pink; large.

VICTOR HUGO—Crimson-red, shaded darker.

WHITE BARONESS—White; very fine.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose, very large

MRS. JOHN LAING—Soft pink; superb.

Hardy Moss Roses.

A favorite class of beautiful Roses. Very free; fragrant and the buds particularly charming

Each, 50 Cents.

COMMON MOSS—Pale rose; one of the best.

CRESTED—Bright rose, full and beautiful.

MARIE DE BLOIS—White, in clusters.

OLD MOSS—Deep rose; very fine.

WHITE BATH—Pure white; large and fine.

GLORY OF MOSESSES—Blush; beautiful in the bud.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Pure white, very mossy.

Rugosa Roses.

This is a very interesting and beautiful group of Japanese origin. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its fine habit and beautiful, glossy foliage; the flower-buds, both of the single and double varieties, are long and charmingly beautiful. All the varieties are particularly desirable.

Each, 50 Cents.

RUGOSA ALBA—Large, single, pure on five petals highly scented. A splendid shrub.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Single, beautiful rosy crimson; very free and highly ornamental.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Our Garden Seeds are the best that we can buy. The varieties we offer are the most valuable standard sorts, and our prices are lower than those of most seedsmen.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE. Sow the seed very early in the spring, in drills a foot apart. Thin plants to three inches in the row. Remove the roots to the permanent bed when one or two years old. Time can be saved by buying the two-year-old plants. The ground for the asparagus bed should be made very rich with plenty of well-rotted manure. Set the plants in rows three feet apart and nine inches apart in the rows. The bed will be ready for use from the second or third year after setting out.

Conover's Colossal—The standard variety; large size, tender and of excellent quality.

Palmetto—Very early and desirable on account of its large size, even and regular growth, great productiveness and excellent quality.

BEANS---Wax Podded Variety.

Dwarf or Bush.

Nearly all will continue to bloom and bear for a long time if the young pods are all picked as soon as large enough for use.

Davis Wax—We are pleased to offer this new bean to our patrons. Its many superior qualities will place it in the front rank for the market gardener, canner and the home garden. The large beans are pure white, kidney shape, excellent for cooking green or dry. The pods, while young, are stringless, tender and of excellent flavor, very long, straight, and uniform in size and shape, of a clear, waxy white; do not discolor in canning. The Davis Wax will delight the market gardener, as they are unusually productive, keep well and present the finest appearance in the market. We are confident this new bean will supersede several of the old sorts as soon as the seed becomes plenty.

Valentine Wax (Thorburn's)—This new bean is the very earliest wax bean we have ever tried. The seeds are like the early Valentine, but the pods are very meaty, stringless, waxy, and one of the best in quality. Combined with these qualities are great productiveness and remarkable freedom from rust. They will catch the early market.

Extra Early Refugee Wax—In earliness this is nearly even with the Valentine Wax. The pods are long, round, of a golden yellow color, an immense yielder,

hardy, can be planted early. If planted early it will ripen in time to plant for a second crop.

Golden-Eyed Wax—Rust proof. This is very early, a strong, vigorous grower, holding its immense load of pods well up from the ground, keeping them clean and free from rust. The pods are of a beautiful, waxy appearance, stringless, and of fine quality. One of the best for market.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax—Largest of all wax beans. The pod averages eight or ten inches long, and very large around, nearly solid pulp, entirely stringless, cook tender and fine flavored. Fine appearance, being of rich golden color, combining large size, superior quality and great productiveness.

Currie's Rust-Proof Golden Wax—A variety of very superior merit, and one that is unequalled by any other wax bean in its many excellent qualities. It is positively proof against rust. While grown side by side for several years with other wax beans, all of them more or less affected by rust, this bean has remained entirely free from rust. It possesses the most excellent and desirable quality of being always exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor, whereas the few beans which are said to be nearly rust-proof, are almost unfit for use, owing to the tough, stringy texture of the pods, and their poor flavor. Enormously productive. Earliest of all wax beans.

Jackson Wonder Dwarf Lima—An extraordinarily productive variety, with broad, flat pods, similar in shape to the Small Lima. The pods may be used as snap beans when young, and when filled, shelled as Lima Beans.

Burpee's Bush Lima—Grows about 20 inches high. Beans about the size of large Pole Limas.

Henderson's Bush Lima—The earliest and most productive of all the Bush Limas, coming in directly after the green and wax podded sorts; it is therefore a

decided acquisition, filling up the gap between the Dwarf and Pole Beans. It is of true bush form, and will come into bearing the latter part of July and continue yielding an enormous crop of delicious beans all through the summer.

Green Podded Varieties.
Dwarf or Bush.

Extra Early Round Podded Valentine

—This is one of the very best snap Beans, being very early and of first-class quality. The pods are round and fleshy, and very crisp and tender.

White Valentine—An excellent Bean, very productive and of fine flavor.

Early Round Six Weeks—Excellent variety, very early and productive.

Early Mohawk—Early, of excellent quality, and productive.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—An early and productive flat podded variety; seeds when ripe of a light dun color, very tender and of excellent flavor.

Green and Wax Podded Varieties.
Pole or Running.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—Comes into use from a week to ten days later than dwarf Golden Wax. The beautiful golden yellow pods, which are from six to eight inches long, are borne in clusters in the greatest profusion, and continue to bear until frost comes. It is crisp and tender and of the most delicious flavor.

Golden Andalusia Wax—One of the most productive beans yet introduced. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and when fully grown are five to six inches long, exceedingly rich and fine-flavored when cooked.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead

—A very early, green podded variety. Vines vigorous and enormously productive, bearing great clusters of pods from top to bottom of the pole. The pods are very large, entirely stringless, and cook tender and delicious.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry

—Much grown in private gardens. Is highly esteemed green, or when matured as a shell bean.

Early Dutch Caseknife—Excellent for general use, whether green or dry.

Scarlet Runner—A very old but popular variety, much used for ornamental purposes.

Horticultural Lima—A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer's Lima, combining the excellent qualities of both parents, and ripening as early as dwarf varieties. It is very prolific.

Extra Early Lima—In appearance and size similar to the Large White Lima, and of equally good quality. It is especially valuable on account of being two weeks earlier than the ordinary Lima.

Large White Lima—A very popular variety, largely grown for market.

King of the Garden Lima—A strong and rapid grower. It sets its beans early and produces throughout the season an abundant supply of enormous pods, measuring from five to eight inches in length, well filled with beans of excellent quality.

Dreer's Improved Lima—Early and very productive, and very superior in flavor; an excellent variety.

Small Lima, or Sieva—This variety is smaller than the large Lima, hardier and somewhat earlier.

TABLE BEETS.

Improved Early Egyptian—The standard market variety among the earliest beets, color very deep red, tender and sweet, in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip.

New Early Eclipse—A very early globe-shaped beet, with small top and thin root. Its skin is a deep, intense red, its flesh of very fine texture, and both for earliness and quality it is excelled by none. Perhaps a better yielder than Early Egyptian.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—One of the best beets grown, being a very careful selection. Round in form, of a deep, blood red color, and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large and coarse, and have a very small top. One of the best for the market gardener and for table use.

New Half Long Blood—A new variety, the best for winter use. The roots are only half as long as the Long Blood, but

weigh as much on account of their thickness. Always smooth and handsome, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in exposed portions.

Long Smooth Dark Blood—A well known winter beet. Good shaped, sweet and tender.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

Every one who keeps even a single cow should grow a quantity of these for winter feed. They yield enormously, and will not only greatly increase the yield of milk, but add largely to the health and general condition of all kinds of stock. The cattle will fairly laugh when they see you coming with them. Below we give the correct names of the best varieties in cultivation and make the popular prices that have sold large quantities in years past.

Orange Globe and Champion Yellow—

The best globe variety in cultivation. Our seed will be found equal to the best and superior to the most. This is quite rich in sugar and will produce a larger crop on light, thin soil, than any of the long varieties, and is an excellent keeper.

Mr. R. E. Gifford, of Rootstown, Ohio, reports that he harvested 110 bushels of Orange Globe grown from our seed, from 13 rows 29 inches apart, 175 feet long, about one-twelfth of an acre, making at the rate of about 1,300 bushels to the acre.

Golden Tankard—This is one of the most profitable of all the mangels, as it is an immense cropper, and is richer in sugar than any other; requires a richer soil than the Orange Globe; the skin and flesh are a deep yellow color, and almost cylindrical in shape. It is fast taking the lead over all others.

Mammoth Long Red—This grows to an immense size, and much out of the ground, and is enormously productive and profitable if grown on deep, rich soil, and is an excellent keeper. Being one of the best varieties, others have added 50 to 100 per cent to the price and called it *Dignity*, *Jumbo*, *Mammoth Prize*, *Colossal*, *Gate Post*, *Giant Holstine*, *Eiffel Tower*, *Jersey Queen*, *Chirk Castle*, and perhaps others, all of which are an "alias" for Mammoth Long Red, showing that it is a good variety. Our seeds will be found equal to the best sold under any name. Mr. R. E. Gifford, of Rootstown, Ohio, reports November 8, that he harvested the past season, grown from seed, from 7 rows, 28 inches apart, 175 feet long, 90 bushels of Mam-

moth Long Red, about one-sixteenth of an acre, or at the rate of about 1,400 bushels per acre.

Golden Giant—Also called, Giant Yellow Intermediate, and Yellow Leviathan. A new and distinct variety of a golden russet color, oval form, very symmetrical and uniform in shape, growing more than half above ground to an enormous size, hence producing a great weight per acre; rich in sugar and an excellent keeper.

Vilmorin's Imperial Sugar Beet—An improved French variety; very rich in sugar, containing about 16 per cent. and a very heavy cropper.

Lane's Improved Sugar Beet—This is the most productive of the sugar beets, yielding nearly as much as the Mangels; is rich in sugar; the best of the sugar beets to grow for stock feeding.

BROCOLI.

Early Purple Cape—The best variety; heads compact, and of a purple color, similar to cauliflower, but more hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Allied to the cabbage family, producing small heads from the side of the stem, resembling small cabbages, and used in the same manner.

Improved Dwarf, or Perfection—The best variety; a delicious vegetable that should be grown in every garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

CABBAGE.

There is nothing the gardener raises that requires a more careful selection of seed for a profitable crop than the cabbage. The seed must not only be of good germinating quality, but must be true to name, of uniform type, grown from perfect, solid heads, and in a climate specially adapted to its maturity. Such seeds we offer our patrons. We exercise the greatest care in selecting our supplies, obtaining them from growers who make it a specialty, whom we know to be thoroughly reliable. We handle no cheap imported seeds, or those of doubtful quality, hence our cabbage seed is of strong vitality and always gives satisfaction.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest cabbage of marketable size, and universally acknowledged to be the very best early cabbage in cultivation for early market; of good size, sure to head, and of fine quality. The seed we offer has been grown with the utmost care and is extra choice; none better. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Large Jersey Wakefield, or Charleton— A selection from above; a few days later, with very much larger heads; very solid, excellent quality, and reliable every way for a crop of superior second early cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Early Winningstadt— One of the best grown for early or late; heads pointed, very hard and solid. On this account, proof against the cabbage worms, so destructive to loose heading sorts; does well on light soils; of fine flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Surehead— A late variety of superior excellence for main crop, "originated by crossing Flat Dutch and Drumhead varieties." Is sure to make large, solid heads, of uniform size, with very few outer leaves; a profitable market variety. Our seed of this variety has given the utmost satisfaction. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.

Premium Flat Dutch— A standard variety, and among the best for winter use; the old reliable. Our seed will be found as good as any at any price, or with any prefix to the name. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Excelsior Large Flat Dutch— A choice strain of the Premium Flat Dutch, highly esteemed for its large size, reliability to form large heads, and fine quality, a good one for main crop, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Mammoth Red Rock— It is the largest and hardest heading red cabbage in cultivation. Very uniform in size, weight, solidity and deep red colors. The heads grow to weigh 10 or 12 pounds. All who grow red cabbage should try this. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

Improved Red Dutch or Large Red Drumhead— An improvement on the old Red Dutch; heads larger, very solid, round, of a deep red color; excellent for pickling or table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.

CARROTS.

Sow in drills from the middle of April to middle of May. Thin plants from three to five inches apart. Light soil is best. One ounce of seed sows 150 feet.

Early Chatenay— The best early table variety for either market or home use. Grows five or six inches long, very smooth and uniform in shape and of fine

quality. Pkt. 4 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

Danvers— The standard variety for general cultivation. It is a rich orange color, a heavy yielder and splendid keeper. Length about eight inches. Pkt. 4 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., 1 lb. 60 cts.

Improved Long Orange— A well known sort, good for either table use or stock. Length about fourteen inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.

Long Orange Belgian— Most largely grown of any variety for stock. Enormously productive, grows about twenty inches long, partly above ground, so that it is easy harvesting, and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 4 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Guerranda, or Ox Heart— A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color, bright orange; sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

St. Vallery— A medium long sort, tapering gradually and evenly from the shoulder, which averages 3 inches in diameter. It is smooth and of a bright color, tender-sweet and very productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Early French Forcing— A valuable forcing variety, with short, stubby roots. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Large White Belgian— This variety is amazingly productive and nothing can equal them as a winter feed for milch cows, as they greatly improve the quality and quantity of the milk, and also impart a rich color to the butter. Horses do better on Carrots than on any other of our root crops. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

CAULIFLOWER.

The culture of Cauliflower is similar to Cabbage. It delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow seed in the hot bed in January or February; and transplant the plants two or three inches apart in boxes, or in the soil of another hot bed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of April to the 10th of May. Set the plants two feet by fifteen inches apart. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of its growth. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants. No seed is more important than Cauliflower. Price should not be considered.

Early Snowball (Extra Selected)— The standard variety for the market gardener or amateur. The seed we offer is

grown by one of the most reliable cauliflower growers in Europe, and the great care taken by him to keep it up to the highest standard is manifested in the superiority of the crops grown from it every year. It is of dwarf, compact habit, heads very large, pure white and of the very best quality. Not only is this the best early variety, but it is superior to all others for fall use. Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$9.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt (Extra Selected)—Dwarf and very solid, with large, pure white heads, of fine quality. Previous to the introduction of the Snowball this was the best variety for forcing, and the strain we offer is superior to much of the so-cal'd Snowball Cauliflower sold. Pkt. 20 cts.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$8.00.

Extra Early Paris—A favorite. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$2.00.

Lenormand's Short Stemmed—A late variety of superior quality; heads large and well formed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$2.00,

CELERY.

Giant Pascal—This new variety is a decided and valuable acquisition of French origin, having been developed from the Golden Self-Blanching, and retaining all its desirable qualities, beautiful color, fine, nutty flavor, self-blanching quality; but it grows much larger and stronger. It produces perfectly blanched stalks over two feet in length, that are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless. It bleaches early and very quickly, is a fine keeper and shipper, retaining its freshness and color perfectly. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts.

Golden Self-Blanching—This has become a standard and deservedly popular variety. Its growth is compact, yet vigorous, ribs straight, solid, crisp and tender. The heart is very large, solid, of a rich, golden yellow color, and of a most delicious flavor; without banking up; the outer ribs become a yellowish white color as it approaches maturity, but will be more tender by having some earth brought up to them; unlike other self-blanching kinds, this is an excellent

keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75 cts.

White Plume—This is a popular early variety, and as it approaches full growth the stalks and leaves naturally turn white, yet it is improved in quality as any celery by banking up. An excellent early market sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts.; oz. 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts.

Giant Golden Heart—This variety has been produced by careful selection and high culture from the Dwarf Golden Heart; while all the fine qualities have been retained, it has become a "Giant" in proportions, making it one of the best for the market gardener, and for family use it is most desirable. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75 cts.

Dwarf Golden Heart—An entirely distinct variety of the best quality; when blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow, grows compact and very solid; an excellent keeper and of a fine, nutty flavor. The most popular and extensively grown in the celery growing centers: Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts.

CELERIAC.

Largest Erfurt—Roots turnip-shaped. When cooked and sliced with vinegar they make an excellent salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts.

New Apple Shade—Roots large, smooth and round. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40 cts.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted—The roots which are similar to the parsnip, when dried, roasted and ground, make a good substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 70 cts.

COLLARDS.

True Georgian, or Creole—Excellent for greens; quite extensively grown in the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts.

CORN SALAD.

Large Round Leaved—The best variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 18 cts.; lb 50 cts.

CORN==Sweet.

Sow in rows four and a half feet apart, or plant in hills, if in rich soil, a distance of about four feet each way. If the soil is poor and the variety dwarf, the distance apart may be lessened. Begin planting in May and continue until the last week in July.

One quart to 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts to the acre, in hills.

First Early Sorts.

First of All—A selection from Cory, coming in a few days earlier than that variety; about the same size. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; quart 30 cts

Cory Early—For several years this has been the favorite early Sweet Corn with market gardeners. It is dwarf in habit, and the ears, which are of fair market size, are set low, each stalk usually producing two or three good ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

White Cob Cory—Similar to Cory Early, but has the additional merit of being the earliest white cob variety in the market. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Burbank's Early Maine—A favorite early Corn with rich creamy-white kernels. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Early Minnesota—One of the best and most popular of the older varieties, both for the market and private gardener. Stalk short and bearing two long ears; eight-rowed, very sweet and tender, and shrinks but little in drying. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Medium Early Sorts.

Perry's Hybrid—A large early variety, coming into use a few days later than Marblehead. The stalk grows about six feet high and each stalk produces two perfect ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

None Such—A very handsome corn, the ears are of large size, 12 to 14 rowed, grain pure white, tinted pink at cob end, while the cob is pink. It is a large yielder and of very fair quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Mexican Black—Although the ripe grains are black, this corn, when in condition for the table, cooks white, remarkably sweet and tender, and is one of the best sorts for family use. Medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Late or Main Crop Sorts.

Old Colony—A very productive variety,

coming into use a few days ahead of Stowell's Evergreen, and without question the sweetest of all the late varieties. Stalks about six feet in height, and usually bearing three large ears with very deep grains. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Egyptian—A favorite variety, with large-sized ears; of very fine flavor. Like all large sorts, it matures late. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cents.

Gold Coin—An excellent main crop corn, remaining a long time in the green state; color golden yellow; very sweet and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard late sort for market or home use. It is very productive and bears large ears, with deep kernels very tender and sugary, and remains in a green state longer than any of the other sorts. Our stock is carefully selected and free from short, flinty grains. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Mammoth Sugar—A late variety, with very large ears of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.

Country Gentleman—This is an improved strain, growing to about double the size of the corn catalogued as Ne Plus Ultra, Hawaii, Shoe Peg, Little Gem, Quaker Sweet, Zig Zag and the Epicure's Sweet Corn. It is one of the sweetest and tenderest of all corns, very prolific, each stalk having three or four good sized ears. The cob is small, and the pure white, narrow kernels of great depth are irregularly and compactly set, hence the name, Shoe Peg. It matures a little before Stowell's Evergreen, and is superior for home use and for the gardener. Pkt. 7 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 18 cts.; peck 80 cts.

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Pop-Corn.

Queen's Golden—A handsome and distinct variety of Pop-Corn, growing to a height of six feet and producing large ears in great abundance. When popped it is of a handsome white appearance and of a delicate flavor. A single grain will often expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; quart 35 cts.

Silver Lace—As the name implies, is of a beautiful transparent color; very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.

CUCUMBERS.

Plant in hills four feet apart, in well-prepared, warm, rich, loamy soil. Mix a shovelfull of well-rotted manure in each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether they are wanted or not, as it destroys the vitality of the vines if left to ripen.

1 oz. to 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre in hills.

Currie's Milwaukee Pickle—This variety has been proved without doubt the best pickling cucumber in cultivation. For productiveness it is unequaled, and the quality of the fruit is the very best. We cannot speak too highly of its merits, and judging from the numerous letters we have received in its praise, its fame has become widespread. One letter we have before us speaks of getting three barrels of small pickles from a 5 cent package of seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50 cts.

Cool and Crisp—Very early and exceedingly prolific; valuable as a pickling variety, and when fully matured is excellent for slicing, being exceptionally tender and crisp; color very dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cents.

Extra Early Green Prolific—A variety similar to the old Green Prolific., but about two week earlier. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50 cts.

Improved Early White Spine—A favorite early variety; very productive and tender; fine for table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50 cts.

Evergreen White Spine—A very similar variety to the Extra Long, but remaining green until fully matured. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50 cts.

Improved Extra Long White Spine—A large variety of white spine; largely used for forcing by market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts. lb 50c.

Early Cluster—An early variety, producing its fruit in clusters; very productive. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50c.

Boston Pickling—Very productive and of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50 cts.

Early Frame, Short Green, or Gherkin—An excellent variety for pickles when young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts.; lb 50 cts.

Giant Pera—Flesh clear white very crisp; and tender. A valuable slicing variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts. lb. 50c.

Improved Long Green—A fine variety for pickles; very productive; flesh firm and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

EGG PLANT.

Sow in a hot-bed the first week in March, and plant out in June, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. For a small garden a few seeds may be raised in common flower-pots in the house.
1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.

New York Improved—The best market variety; very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Black Pekin—The fruit of this variety is jet black, round and very solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Early Long Purple—The earliest variety, producing fruit of an oblong shape. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled—Very hardy; leaves dark green and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Broad Leaved Batavian—Used in soups and stews. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

GARLIC.

The sets should be planted in well-enriched soil early in spring; the rows one foot apart and about three inches between the plants in the row. Harvest same as onions.

Sets— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Sow in prepared beds, middle of April to beginning of May, and transplant beginning of June, same as Cabbage. All the varieties are very hardy, and are best when touched by frost.
1 oz. to 1,500 plants.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

GORDS.

Japanese Nest Egg—Very ornamental and useful for nest eggs. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Sugar Trough—These grow to hold several gallons; useful for many purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Dish Cloth—Grows two feet in length. The lining and inner portion is sponge like, tough and elastic, and is used for dish cloths. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;

Dipper—Very useful for many purposes, holding about a quart, with a long handle. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

KOHLRABI.

A popular vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip. Sow in drills from May to July. One oz. to 3,000 plants.

Early White Vienna—The best market sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Purple Vienna—Differs from the above in color only. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Large Green—Hardy and late; used for feeding stock. Bulbs large weighing eight to ten pounds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c.

LETTUCE.

The Lettuce is universally grown by all those who have gardens. It is of easy growth and will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. Sow thinly in rows one foot apart, and when large enough thin out the plants so as to leave room for growth.

Golden Queen—A very desirable head Lettuce, of a pleasing golden yellow color, crisp and very tender, with few loose leaves; it is very early coming into use, ahead of the well known Boston Market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Denver Market—An excellent forcing variety; color light green, heads large and solid, fine flavor, slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Black Seeded Simpson—The main forcing variety in this section; it does not head but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Defiance—This variety as a long-keeping sort is unexcelled. It forms a good head, and remains crisp and tender throughout the entire season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Currie's Prize Head—For general use no Lettuce has ever given such universal satisfaction. It forms a large, close head, very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor, and has the faculty of keeping its good qualities throughout the entire season. One of the best for family use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids Forcing—There is nothing superior, if it has an equal, for growing under glass; it requires less care, will grow more weight in the same space, is not as liable to rot, and will keep longer without wilting than any other variety; it is of fine appearance, crisp and tender. It is also valuable for out-door growing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

California Cream Butter—This forms round, solid heads of good size. The outer leaves are green, marked with small brown spots; the inner portion is rich, creamy yellow and of a rich, buttery flavor. Is medium early, an excellent summer lettuce, slow to go to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Tennis Ball (Black Seeded)—Forms a close, hard head, with a few outer leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Giant White Cos—The largest and most delicious of all the Cos varieties. Heads solid and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

MELON--Water.

Watermelons require a rich, sandy soil for best development, and do best in warm latitudes. Cultivate same as Muskmelon, except that the hills should be nearly double the distance apart. 1 oz. to 30 hills; 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

Kolb's Jem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 22 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Cuban Queen—In quality equal to the best, while its solidity is so marked that it will weigh one-third more than melons of the same size of other varieties, specimens often weighing 80 pounds and upwards. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts. lb. 40 cts.

Dixie—An early and very productive variety, surpassing the celebrated Kolb Gem in many respects. It has a fine appearance, is very hardy and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Mountain Sweet—Fruit large, oblong, dark green; flesh solid and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

Citron—A round fruit of small size, used in making preserves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Colorado Preserving Melon—Distinct from the ordinary Citron. It is very productive; flesh firm and solid, making beautiful, clear preserves of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts

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MUSKMELON.

Columbus—A new melon of great excellence. When fully ripe the skin is of a bright, glossy yellow, nearly covered with a thick, whitish netting. The melons are of medium size, nearly round, with very thick, green flesh, leaving but a very small seed cavity. The quality is simply superb. The Columbus was never known to burst open at either end. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.;

Grand Rapids Early Market—This is now first offered to the general public, but has been grown for several years by two market gardeners at Grand Rapids, Mich., who found it so profitable that they kept control of the stock and put their melons on the market two or three weeks ahead of any other variety. The flesh is pure yellow up to the rind; of extra good quality. The melons are nearly round; large size 10 to 12 pounds; quite deeply ribbed, and covered with fine netting, making them very attractive, vines vigorous and productive; crop ripens evenly; an excellent shipper, good enough to eat at home. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 17 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Green Fleshed Osage—This is a sport of the well known, salmon-colored Osage, with its fine grain and delicious sweetness; medium early, very hardy and prolific. Claimed to be superior to any other green-fleshed melon in quality. When ripe it is of a bright yellow with light green in the grooves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 17 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Extra Early Hackensack (New)—An improved strain of the popular Hackensack, being about two weeks earlier and retaining all of its former excellence, making it a very valuable sort for market or home use; large size, deeply ribbed nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin and flesh green and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 17 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Emerald Gem—New, extremely early;

skin smooth, surface ribbed, color deep emerald green, very thick; salmon-colored flesh, and ripens thoroughly to the very thin, green rind. The flavor is sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Montreal Market Nutmeg—Grows to a very large, nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed, skin green and finely netted; flesh very thick, light green, netting of a delicious flavor; a popular market sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 17 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

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ONIONS.

It pays to plant only the best, and this holds particularly strong in regard to Onion seeds. We are this season in a position to supply our High Grade Onion Seeds, at the prices seen in the last ten years, while the quality is all that can be desired. As an evidence of the quality of our Onion Seeds, we may mention that one grower in our vicinity produced upwards of 1,100 bushels of large, solid, perfect shaped Onions on one acre from our seed.

Write For Special Prices on Large Quantities.

The Onion is most successfully grown in a deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, does best when cultivated in the same ground for a succession of years. Trench and manure the ground well in fall, and turn up in ridges during the winter, and as early as the ground will work in spring, rake or harrow thoroughly so as to get the soil fine and level. Sow thinly in drills half an inch deep, twelve inches apart, and cover with fine soil, pressing it down with the back of a spade or light roller. Keep the ground free from weeds, and thin out the young plants so they stand three or four inches apart.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Selected Stock saved from picked bulbs. Standard variety, both for market gardeners and private use. Grows uniform in shape, very productive, mild flavored, ripens early and is a splendid keeper. We have a very fine stock obtained by years of careful selection. The increasing demand for it induced us to make an extra effort to give to the market gardeners a strain unsurpassed by any. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1

Round Yellow Danvers—Same as preceding, but flatter, grows to a good size, ripens early, a first-class market sort, a good keeper. This variety is better than the globe-shaped for low ground. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Large Red Globe—Matures about the same time as the Wethersfield; mild and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Extra Early Flat Red—A medium-sized flat variety, producing abundantly and about two weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Long White Globe—A large handsome globe-shaped Onion. Flesh firm and clear white, fine grained, and exceedingly mild in flavor. A splendid keeper, and commands a high price in the market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—An excellent keeper and good yielder. Extensively grown for pickling. Bulb handsome and mild flavored. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00

Southport Yellow Globe—A very handsome Onion; oblong shape like the Large White Globe, and resembles that variety in every respect except color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Strasburg, or Dutch—A good keeper, bulb flat and of fair size, skin darker yellow than Danvers, flesh white, solid and mild flavored. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield—Large cropper, one of the best market and shipping sorts. Grows to a large size, skin dark red, flesh tinged purple, stronger flavored than white and yellow varieties and coarser grained. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Silver Skin, or White Portugal—Very early, mild flavor, esteemed for pickling; white sets grown from this variety; it will produce fine onions the first year from seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

BEST FOREIGN ONIONS.

While we supply our patrons with as good seed as any one can of the European varieties, we wish to say that it seems impossible to procure seed that is as reliable for purity as our American grown seed, as it usually shows some mixture.

Prizetaker—(*American grown seed.*) This is of the same type of the large, beautiful, bright, straw colored onions, imported from Spain; it is of nearly perfect globe form; flesh white, mild, tender and of delicate flavor. The bulbs are of an immense size. It ripens up hard, and is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 8 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Mammoth Red Pompeii, or Madrid Giant—The largest onion known, has been grown to weigh over 5 lbs.; skin is very thin, of a brownish red color, flesh pure white, and of excellent mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 17 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Red Victoria—The largest onion known, excepting perhaps, Mammoth Red Pompeii. They are oval shape, skin dark red,

almost blood red; flesh white or very light rose colored; flavor mild and sweet and a good keeper. It does its best in heavy, loamy soil. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 17 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

White Victoria—Skin silver white, but sometimes of a delicate light rose color; flesh juicy, sweet and milky white. In other particulars it is the same as the Red Victoria. If you want the largest onions to show at your fair try these. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

ONION SETS.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Pt. 10c.; qt. 20c.

White Bottom Sets—Pt. 10c.; qt. 20c.

Red Top Sets—Pint 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.

If by mail, add 6 cts. per pint and 10 cts. per quart to above prices. Write for special prices on large quantities.

PARSNIP.

Sow in spring as early as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take a quantity in the fall for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug up as required. 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill; 4 to 6 lbs. per acre in drills.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—The favorite variety and best for general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

Student—Not so generally used as the preceding, but by many highly esteemed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50c.

Guernsey—(Improved Half Long)—An improvement on the old Hollow Crown, forming roots shorter and thicker than that variety. It is a large cropper, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

PARSLEY.

Emerald or Extra Curled Dwarf—Leaves of a brilliant green beautifully crimped, cut and curled, the best variety for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.

Champion Moss Curled—Leaves beautifully curled and moss like, of the richest green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

New Ferned Leaved—A new and most beautiful variety for table decoration. Very ornamental for the flower garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

PEAS.

For first early Peas sow in a light, rich soil, as early in March or April as the ground can be

worked; for later varieties, sow in April or May. Discontinue sowing from June to August, after which, by sowing an extra early sort, a good crop can generally be secured. As peas suffer considerably from drought during the hot summer months it will be found of great benefit to sow the Peas in a trench six inches in depth, covering the peas to a depth of two inches. As soon as sufficient growth has been made draw the earth around the vines. In this way a great deal more moisture is kept about the roots than if sown on the level and afterward hilled up. The wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the smooth sorts and should be planted later, owing to their liability to rot in the ground, but are much superior in flavor to the smooth peas. Dwarf varieties sow in rows one foot apart and the taller sorts from two to three feet apart.

One quart to 75 feet of drill. Two bushels to an acre in drills.

Extra Early Varieties.

Those marked thus * are wrinkled.

Currie's Extra Early Challenge—No extra early pea has ever given the universal satisfaction among market gardeners that this one has. Grown alongside of other extra early varieties the Challenge not only proved earlier but much more productive. It is an enormous bearer and ripens very early, so that the vines may be cleared off in two pickings, and the ground prepared for another crop before other early varieties come into use. The pods are very large and well filled with round peas of fine flavor. In our large pea-growing districts the Challenge is now planted for an Extra Early to the exclusion of other varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.

***American Wonder**—One of the earliest wrinkled peas in cultivation; of the finest quality and flavor, and wonderfully productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.

***McLean's Little Jem**—An early dwarf, green, wrinkled pea, of superior flavor, and very prolific; one foot. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.

Second Early Varieties.

***McLean's Advancer**—An excellent variety of very fine flavor; two feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.

Bliss' Abundance—Remarkably productive and of excellent quality. The plant is of a branching habit, each branch often producing as many pods as an entire plant of some of the other varieties; 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.

***Bliss Everbearing**—The vines grow 18 inches high, throwing out from the axil of each leaf branches which in turn bear pods, thus prolonging its duration of bearing. Superior flavor, very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.

French Canner—This is the genuine small pea used so extensively in France for canning purposes. Pods long and slim, containing eight to ten peas of delicious flavor. An abundant bearer. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.

General Crop Varieties.

Champion of England—We place this superior old variety at the head of this section as it is unsurpassed in flavor, sweetness and general excellence; our stock is maintained pure by careful selection and is unexcelled; vines over four feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.

Telephone—A superior tall growing variety of immense productiveness, pods large with six or seven large peas of the most delicious flavor. Do not fail to try it. Pkt. 8 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.40.

White Marrowfat—An old sort; very hardy; one of the heaviest yielders; height about three feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Very popular and hardy; great yielder; three feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.

PEPPER.

Sow in March or April in hot-bed, or in the open ground when the weather becomes quite warm. Transplant when three inches high. The rows should be two feet apart and the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Rich, warm, mellow soil. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Squash, or Pickling—Best for pickling; tomato shaped; medium size; thick. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

Bell, or Bull-Nose—Nearly four inches long and three in diameter; mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth—Similar to the Bell but larger. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

Procopps Giant—Very long and large; fine scarlet, flesh thick. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 25 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

County Fair—Horn shape; sweet and mild; flesh thick; excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Ruby King—Long, about five inches; very thick; fine, mild flavor Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—Long, slender, and very pungent; beautiful color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Golden Dawn—Shaped like the Bell, golden yellow; thick and fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

PUMPKIN.

Grown for feeding stock; the finer grained varieties make excellent pies. Cultivation similar to Squashes.

Mammoth—Saved from specimens weighing over 100 pound. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 15 c.

Connecticut Field—Excellent for stock; very heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.

Sugar, or Sweet—Fine grained, sweet and prolific; excellent for pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.

Cheese—Flat; one of the best for family use. Pkt. 5 cts.

Nantucket, or Negro—Small, dark shell, warted; fine flavor; the variety from which the old-fashioned pumpkin pies were made. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

Grows best in light, well-enriched soil, which previous to sowing the seed, should be dug up to a depth of 18 inches. Sow early in spring, in drills 15 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to six inches apart. 1 oz. to 70 feet of drill.

Large White—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Mammoth Sandwich Islands—A new and large growing variety, of great value to the market gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

Requires the same treatment as Salsify, which it nearly resembles. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and thin out to nine inches between the plants.

Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

SEA-KALE.

Grown for its blanched shoots, which are cooked as Asparagus. By planting the roots closely in a warm cellar, a supply may be had all winter. Sow in drills two feet apart, thin out to six inches, and the

following spring plant in hills three feet apart. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

SPINACH.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks from April to August, and for winter crops sow in September, covering it, in exposed places, with straw, to protect it from severe frost. Spinach succeeds best in a rich soil.

1 oz to 75 feet of drill. 10 lbs to the acre in drills.

New Victoria—The finest of all the sorts of Spinach for spring sowing, from the fact that it remains in fit condition for at least 2 to 3 weeks after all the other sorts have run to seed. The leaves are heavy, broad and dark green and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

Round Leaf—The main market sort; equally good for spring or fall sowing. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

SQUASH.

Sow in hills in well prepared ground, mixing two or three shovels of well rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited to their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to three or four, after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet. Early Squash, 1 oz to 50 hills; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre. Marrow Squash, 1 oz. to 20 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

Giant Summer Crook Neck—This variety matures as early as the common Crook Neck, while the Squashes grow to a much larger size, usually measuring from 18 to 24 inches in length, and is of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Bush Summer Crook Neck—An early and productive sort, and of good quality, fruit orange yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive scalloped sort. Color rich golden yellow, quality excellent. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.

Hubbard—A great favorite, more extensively grown for market than any other variety; of good size, color dark green, shell very hard; flesh yellow, fine grained, dry and sweet. In quality it is the standard of excellence. Our seed is of superior quality, having been grown for many years from carefully selected stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. lb. \$1.00.

Marblehead—Resembles the Hubbard but

has gray skin; excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Boston Marrow—A good keeper, of excellent flavor, flesh orange-colored and fine-grained. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

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RADISHES.

Radishes do best in a light sandy soil. For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. They may be sown in a hot bed for an early supply. One oz. to 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

Early Radishes.

Earliest Scarlet Forcing—The earliest of all round Radishes, coming into use 20 days after sowing. Color brilliant red, flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Earliest Deep Scarlet Forcing—Similar to the preceding, only that the color is darker, resembling the early Round Dark Red, but earlier. This is also an excellent forcing sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.

Earliest Scarlet Globe—An excellent forcing sort, and one of the best for open ground, color bright red, flesh white, tender and crisp. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Earliest Carmine Forcing—An excellent forcing variety, deep scarlet, olive shaped, very tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Scarlet Turnip—The standard variety for market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Early Round Dark Red—A favorite market variety; good for forcing. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem)—An early variety of medium size and very handsome appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Wood's Early Frame—Good for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

French Breakfast—Of quick growth; very mild and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Scarlet Olive Shaped—Oblong; flesh rose colored; good for summer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top—A favorite variety for private gardens. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Summer Radishes.

White Summer Turnip—Excellent for use; mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Beckert's Chartier—An attractive and distinct long variety. Grows to a large size, and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Strasburg or Hospital—A popular half-long variety of fine flavor. Matures quickly and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

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TOMATO.

Sow the seed in a hot-bed first week in March, in drills half an inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high transplant into another hot-bed or into small pots, one plant in each pot; in that way the plants are strengthened and branch out better. Set the plants out about the first of June, about 3 feet apart, for early crop, mixing a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. For late crops, or where the soil is heavy, plant 4 feet apart. Water freely when transplanting, and protect from the sun for a few days until the plants are fairly started. A few plants may be raised by sowing seed in a pot or a box in the house. 1 oz. to 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for transplanting on an acre.

New Stone Tomato—A handsome Tomato; ripens for main crop; is very large and of bright scarlet color, very smooth, occasionally slightly octagon shaped, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; firm fleshed; not subject to rot. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Dwarf Champion—Differs from any other in its style of growth being dwarf and more compact. It is very early and remarkably productive. As much as half a bushel of fruit has been picked from one plant at a time. The fruit is a purplish pink color, round and smooth; flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Livingston's Favorite—Ripens evenly and early, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties yet introduced, fruit of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid and a great bearer; color dark red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Trophy—In form and size like the well-known trophy, but in color a beautiful yellow, sometimes streaked with red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

The Mikado—(Turner's Hybrid)—A variety of very large size and superior quality. Color purplish red; perfectly solid, produced in immense clusters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

A fine vegetable, used and served as carrots; or, after being boiled, made into cakes and fried like oysters, which they resemble in flavor. Cultivate the same as carrots and parsnips; it is hardy, can remain in the ground all winter for early spring use, but should be taken up before it starts growing; take up a supply for use during the winter. Succeeds best in a light, well enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This variety grows here to a very large size, and resembles a good-sized parsnip. It is very mild and delicate flavored. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Long White—The favorite market variety, and the best flavored. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

TURNIP.

For early use, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out 6 to 9 inches in the rows; as soon as the first leaves appear, sprinkle with soot, wood-ashes, air-slaked lime, or slug shot, to destroy the little black fly, which will devour the plants if not attended to in time. Slug Shot is a certain remedy for the black fly. For a succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June; for a fall and winter crop, sow in July and August; do not sow later than the 1st of September. Take up the roots in November or before severe frosts; cut off the tops within an inch of the crown, store in a cool cellar or pit, or pile up in a conical form, out of doors, in dry ground; cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up, covering them with about 12 or 15 inches of earth, leaving a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner they will be found in good condition in the spring.

Table Turnips.

Red, or Purple Top Strap Leaf—This strap-leaved variety is the principal sort for early spring and fall use; top is red or purple above ground, flesh fine grained, of mild flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Early White Flat Dutch—An early white fleshed variety, of quick growth, mild flavor, and excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Two weeks earlier than any other variety. It is of a handsome appearance, somewhat flattened, with white purple top, flesh snow-white, fine grained and delicate flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Early White Egg—An egg-shaped variety,

for spring or fall sowing; flesh white, firm, fine-grained, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60c

Purple Top White Globe—A variety of decided merit. Of globular shape, very handsome, and of superior quality, either for the table or stock. It is a heavy producer, early and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Yellow Globe (Yellow Stone.) One of the best for a general crop, flesh firm and sweet, grows to a large size, excellent for table use or feeding stock, and keeps until spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Golden Ball—A rapid grower, of excellent flavor, globe-shaped, bright yellow color, good keeper, and a superior table variety, or for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

RUTA BAGA.

Improved Purple Top—This is a choice stock, roots of large size and perfect form, fine-grained. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10.; lb. 35 cts.

American Purple Top—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, solid, sweet; good for stock or table use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Large White French—A superior variety for table or stock; flesh firm, white and solid. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Skirving's Purple Top—An important variety of large size and strong growth, a heavy cropper and one of the best for field culture. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

FARM SEEDS.

Our Farm Seeds are grown from carefully selected stocks and effort is made to keep them pure and free from foreign matter. Our prices include bags, boxes and delivery to any depot or express office in Beaver Dam.

When ordering, please state whether the seeds are to be shipped by freight or express.

CORN.

New White Cap Yellow Dent Corn—This new variety comes highly recom-

mended. The introducer says: "It combines more solid merit than any corn grown, being suitable for all climates and soils, and yet grows large ears and matures early. The ears grow as large as the Leaming, and from seven to ten days earlier, and on poor, thin soil will yield thirty per cent more corn. It is sure to ripen in 90 to 95 days. Fodder strong and grows from seven to eight feet high." Quart 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bu. \$1.75; 5 bu. \$8.00.

King of the Earlies—The earliest Dent Corn grown. This corn originated with the originator of the Pride of the North Corn and is the earliest of all Dent Corn. The originator describes it as follows: "This is without doubt the earliest and finest Dent Corn in cultivation—bright orange color. Short, leafy stocks, medium sized ears; small, red cobs; long, deep grains, very rich in oil and starch; the most prolific corn extant. This corn is eminently adapted for planting in high latitudes, and will mature a crop farther north than any other known variety. It ripens earlier, dries out quicker, makes better fodder, stands the drought better, and will yield more No. 1 shelled corn than any other known variety." Qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bu. \$1.75; 5 bu. \$8.00.

Pride of the North—A famous early variety of Yellow Dent. It will shell 60 to 64 pounds per bushel of 70 pounds of ears, 14 to 16 rows often placed irregularly on the small red cob. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Early Mastodon—The largest of all the Yellow Dent varieties. It is a strong and rank grower, and matures in about 100 days. Qt. 15 cts.; peck. 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Early Wisconsin White Dent—This is the best White Dent Corn that can be grown in the northern latitude. It is 16 to 20 row, kernels large, cob small and mostly white. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.

Improved Leaming—Ear large, grain deep orange color, small red cob. We do not recommend it north of latitude 43° or 44°. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Champion White Pearl Dent—Very productive; is a strong grower with ears set

low. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Angel of Midnight (Yellow Midnight)—An extra early yellow flint, 8-rowed variety. The ear is perfect in shape; length, 10 to 13 inches. Rows straight and even, and fil'd from tip to tip. Stalks are of medium size. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Wisconsin White Flint—An excellent variety of good size; grain a dusky, white color. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Longfellow Flint—A yellow variety of very handsome appearance; very superior and desirable. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00.

Red Cob Fodder Corn.

This variety is now grown in the large dairy regions of Wisconsin so extensively as almost to exclude all of the other so-called Fodder Corns, and the verdict is that it is the best. It is sweet, tender and juicy; has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a great height, furnishing more than double the bulk and much more nourishment than any other ordinary field corn. The universal opinion is always in favor of the Red Cob. Every lot is tested and recleaned, hence you buy no cobs or dirt,

Peck 40 cts.; bu. \$1.00.

Sweet Fodder.

Although not so strong growing as the Red Cob Fodder Corn, it is a valuable variety for dairy farmers, the stalks and stems being so sweet and juicy that cattle eat it up greedily, leaving no waste of stalks.

Peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50. For other varieties quotations will be given on application. Write for special prices on large quantities.

OATS.

Currie's Prize Cluster—Very early and productive Prof. P. R. Spear, director of the Iowa Agricultural Experimental Station, in his report for 1888, places Prize Cluster at the head of the list of varieties he had tested. Out of fifteen of the leading sorts grown he found, by careful measurement and weight that Prize Cluster produced more than any of the other sorts. For the information of any who may not have tried Prize Cluster, we will say that it is a white variety of medium growth, very robust, heads very large, and grain remarkably heavy. But slightly mixed with Black Oats. Peck 40 cts.; bu. \$1.00; 2½ bu. for \$2.25; 5 bu. for \$4.25.

Lincoln—The introduction of this variety a few years ago created quite a sensation amongst the farmers who invested in it, and judging from the many reports, we have had it proved an excellent sort. The introducer thus describes it: "The Lincoln Oat has produced one-third more than any other variety grown in the same locality. It is very early and thus far has proven entirely rust-proof. It stands up better than any other sort, and is the best for feeding on account of its thin hull and heavy meat. Seven bushels produced 817 bushels, 21 lbs., on an average of 116 bushels to each bushel sown." Peck 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; 2½ bu. \$3.00; 5 bu. for \$5.00.

Black Prolific—A very prolific sort; of vigorous growth. Peck 40 cts.; bu. \$1.00; 2½ bu. for \$2.25; 5 bu. for \$4.25.

White Shoenen—A very large yielder; extensively grown in Wisconsin. Grain plump and heavy; heads very large; straw stout. Peck 40 cts.; bu. \$1.00; 2¼ bu. for \$2.25; 5 bu. for \$4.25.

RYE.

Spring—Peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.25; 2½ bu. for \$2.75;.

Winter—Peck 50 cts.; bu. \$1.25; 2½ bu. for \$2.75.

Hungarian Winter—A remarkably hardy and strong growing variety, out-yielding all other sorts, and of superior milling qualities. Peck 60 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 2½ bu. \$2.75.

SPRING WHEAT.

Saskatchewan Fyfe—This wheat is beyond question the hardest and best milling wheat known. Other favorite features are earliness, vigor of growth, productiveness, purity and healthiness. Adapted to all States where Spring Wheat can be grown. Peck, 50 cts.; bu. \$1.25; 2½ bu. \$2.75.

WINTER WHEAT.

Early Red Clawson Wheat (Bald)—The earliest Winter Wheat. This variety is a cross between Golden Cross and Clawson. Peck, 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 2½ bushels, \$3.50.

Jones' Winter Fyfe Wheat (Bald)—The best Winter Wheat grown. Equal to No. 1. Hard Spring Wheat. Peck, 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 2½ bu. \$3.50.

Early Genesee Giant (Half Bald)—Remarkable for its thrifty fall growth and heavy root, yielding over 62 bushels to the acre. Peck, 75 cts.; bu. \$2.00; 2½ bu. \$4.75.

BARLEY.

Mandscheuri Barley—This is the new barley which has been grown at the Wisconsin Experiment Station for three years, from seed obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College. This seed came from Russia in 1889, probably from Mandscheuri, in Eastern Asia. In 1894 Prof. Henry was authorized by the Board of Regents, to offer 100 lbs. of this barley as a special premium for the best exhibit of cereals at each fair held in this state that year. The balance of the stock was offered for sale last spring in 100 pound lots (not more than two lots to each person of the seed, with the understanding that we should thoroughly advertise it and distribute it this year as widely as possible.

Manshury Barley—Unquestionably the best barley grown, with the exception of Mandscheuri. It was originally introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and through a long term of years was found to be way ahead in yield of all other varieties. It has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest. Our stock is genuine, and was very good barley for 1895 barley. Price, with sacks, peck, 25 cts.; bush., 75 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.40; 10 bush.; 20 bu. or overat 60 cts. Sample packet any variety oats, barley or corn, 5 cts.

MILLETS.

(Subject to market fluctuations.) Sow 25 lbs. to acre.

Common Millet—Very early; grows 3 to 4 feet high; foliage broad. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 5 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.

German or Golden Millet—Matures about two weeks later than Common Millet; grows 3 to 5 feet high; heads closely condesensed, spikes very numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in

rough sheaths. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 5 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Hog Millet—A valuable variety, maturing at the same time as Hungarian Grass, producing a very heavy yield even in the dryest season. Per lb. 10 cts. 100 lbs. \$2.50.

MIXTURES OF LAWN GRASS SEED.

Currie's Special Mixtures—This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses: absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in the proper proportion to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that we give 20 pounds per bushel instead of 14 pounds, as generally sold. Pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00; 4-bushel lots, sufficient to seed one acre, for \$18.00.

Fine Mixed—Also an excellent mixture. Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, 14 pounds, \$2.75; in 3-bushel lots, per bu. \$2.50.

Grass Mixtures for Shade—A mixture of dwarf-growing grasses thriving in shady places under trees. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.65; per bu. \$6.00.

For forming new lawns use 4 bushels per acre. For renovating old one, from 1 to 2 bushels. 100x100—16,000 square feet, use 1 bushel. 50x50—2,500 square feet, use 1 peck. 26x25 feet, use 2 quarts. If required by mail allow 5 cts. per quart for postage.

Currie's Complete Fertilizer (for lawns, hay and pasture)—A complete manure, specially adapted to the top dressing of lawns. It is odorless, clean and convenient to use; applied as described in our instructions, "How to Make a Lawn," just as the grasses are starting into growth during the spring, it will be found of great benefit in producing a nice, healthy growth of turf. It is much easier to use than a top dressing of stable manure, which very often introduces a large crop of vile weeds into lawns, besides being very unsightly. This Fertilizer is sold under a guaranteed analysis as provided in the new law passed by the State of Wisconsin. 1 lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

A SELECT LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

CARNATION.

Marguerite, Mixed—These Carnations have created a universal sensation, not only on account of their colors, but unlike all others, they bloom in about four months from sowing the seed. Bloom until checked by frost. Fully eighty per cent are double and embrace a fine range of brilliant colors. Plants are neat, dwarf-branching and compact. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Double, Mixed—The best for garden culture. Pkt. 5 cts.

Pink, Pheasant' Eye or June Pink—Closely related to the Carnation, but smaller flower and more hardy. Flowers beautiful and fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts.

Alyssum Sweet—Fragrant white, hardy annual. Pkt. 4 cts.

Aster—This fine class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of

the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and fragrant. Pkt. 4 cts.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.

Victoria—Choice mixture, very double. Pkt. 5 cts.

Reid's German Quilled—Assorted colors mixed. Pkt. 4 cts.

Finest German Mixed—This prize mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.

Balsam—(Lady Slipper.) Pkt. 5 cts.

Camellia Flowered—Extra Fine mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5 cts.

Bellis Double Daisy—Fine German double mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Campanula—(BELL FLOWER.) Pkt. 5 cts.

CANNA.

Highly ornamental, producing a rich effect by their large, massive foliage and gorgeous orange, crimson and yellow flowers.

Crozy's Large Flowering Dwarf French, Finest Mixed—Comprising all the newest and most beautiful varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.

Choice Mixed—All sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.

Candytuft—Mixed. Comprising all the choicest varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.

Canary-bird Flower—Pkt. 5 cts.

Celocia—(COCKSCOMB)—Pkt. 5 cts.

Centaurea Cyanus—Pkt. 5 cts.

Chrysanthemum—Doub'l'e. Mixed white and yellow, double flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Clarkia—Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cobœa—A magnificent climber. Scandens, purple lilac; 20 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Convolvulus (MORNING GLORY)—Pkt. 10 cts.

Major—Mixed. Finest colors, 15 feet, oz. 15 cts. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cypress Vine—Mixed. Both scarlet and white. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dahlia—Double mixed. Comprising every known shade of color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dianthus (PINKS)—Chinesis fl. pl.—Double Pinks, extra fine, mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Imperialis, fl. pl.—Double Imperial Pinks, mixed color. Pkt. 5 cts

Dianthus—This is the old original clove pink. Pkt. 5 cts.

Digitalis (FOXGLOVE)—Fine Mixed, long racemes of beautifully spotted flowers Pkt. 5 cts.

Eschscholtzia (CALIFORNIA POPPY)—Mixed. Height 10 to 12 inches; very showy. Pkt. 5 cts.

Godetia—Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Gypsophila Paniculata—White flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Gourd's Ornamental—Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Helichrysum (EVERLASTING FLOWER)—Finest mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Heliotrope—Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Hollyhock—Choice Double Mixed. Select strain. Pkt. 10 cts.

Ipomœa (Noctiflora—MOON FLOWER)—Pkt. 10 cts.

Larkspur—Double Dwarf Rocket. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lobelia—Gracilis; light blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lobelia—Compacta. Pkt. 5 cts.

Marigold—African; extra fine double mixed. Pkt. 5 cts

Marvel of Peru (FOUR O'CLOCK)—Mirabilis Jalapa—Finest Colors, mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Media—Mixed colors, hardy biennials. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mignonette—Roseda Odorata. Sweet large flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.

Mysotis (FORGET ME NOT)—Palustris. Blue; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high. Pkt. 5 cts.

Nasturtium—Tall mixed Pkt. 4 cts.; oz. 15 cts. Dwarf mixed: Pkt. 4 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Maurandia—Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Nicotina Affinis—Pkt. 10 cts.

Pansy—Best German mixed. Very large, fine and distinct, beautiful shades and best colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Petunia—Hybrida single mixed. Pkt. 5 cts. Double mixed—Pkt. 5 cts.

Phlox Drummondii—Grandiflora mixed. Select. Pkt. 10 cts. Fine mixed—Pkt. 5 cts. Alba; pure white—Pkt. 5 cts.

Primula—Very fine mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Portulaca—Single mixed; brilliant colors. Pkt. 5 cts. Double rose flowered; mixed Pkt. 15 cts.

Ricinus (CASTOR OIL BEAN)—Mixed; many choice sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.

Stocks—Dwarf German Ten Weeks. Fine double mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Poppy—Very fine mixed. Pkt. 4 cts.

Sensitive Plant, or Mimosa—A sensitive plant, called so because the leaves close and droop when touched. It is easily grown and very attractive. Pkt. 4 cts.

Smilax—An unequaled climbing plant, graceful and beautiful in foliage; easily grown Pkt. 5 cts.

Sweet William—Single mixed. Pkt. 5 cts. Double mixed—Pkt. 10 cts.

Sweet Peas—Eckford's large flowering sweet pea, mixed, oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; pkt. 4 cts. All colors mixed, oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; pkt. 4 cts. Miss Blanche Ferry—Deep pink and white, oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts. Painted Lady—Rose and white, oz. 10 cts.

Verbena—Hybrida extra fine mixed. Pkt. 5 cts. Fine mixed—Pkt. 3 cts.

Zinnia—Elegans fl. pl. Extra double, finest colors, mixed, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

PLANTS.—New Large Flowering Dwarf French Cannas.

The Most Desirable Bedding Plant for the American Garden.

No plant introduced into American gardens has ever attained such rapid popularity as this type of large dwarf French Cannas, beginning with a few varieties introduced by Mons. Crozy, of Lyons, France, some ten years, of which we then sold not over three hundred plants in a season; but even the small improvement that was shown in these few varieties was quickly appreciated, and since then a really phenomenal advancement has been made, so that at this time they stand pre-eminently above all other flowering plants for our climate. We offer this season but few novelties, as we were unable to make a fair test of their respective merit on account of the severe drought during the entire season; while we had some sixty new varieties on trial we selected only six as being entirely distinct and worthy of introduction; all of these will be found very interesting.

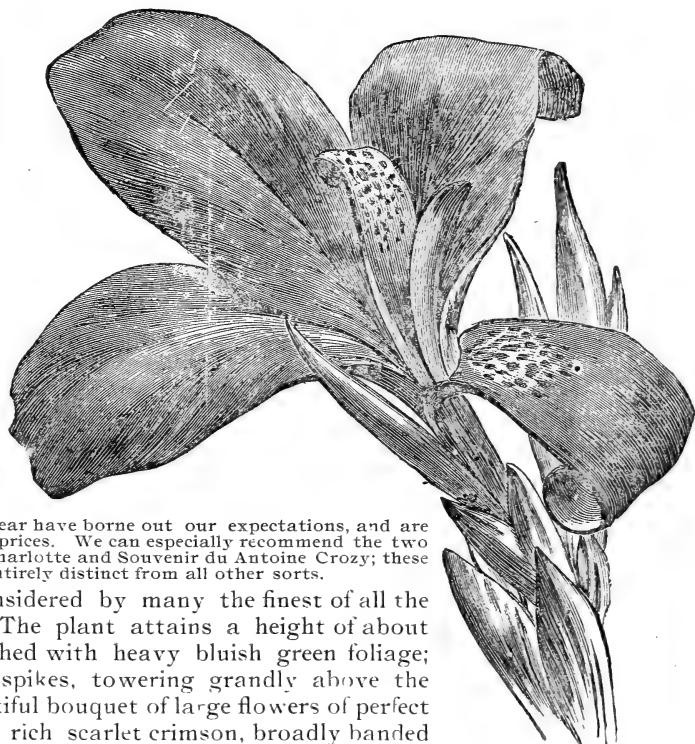
All of the novelties of last year have borne out our expectations, and are now offered at much reduced prices. We can especially recommend the two gilt-edged varieties—Queen Charlotte and Souvenir du Antoine Crozy; these are great advances and are entirely distinct from all other sorts.

Queen Charlotte—Considered by many the finest of all the gilt-edged varieties. The plant attains a height of about three feet and is furnished with heavy bluish green foliage; the enormous flower-spikes, towering grandly above the foliage, bear a beautiful bouquet of large flowers of perfect form, with petals of rich scarlet crimson, broadly banded with bright canary yellow. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Souvenir de Antoine Crozy—This is a gem and in our estimation the finest gilt-edged variety yet introduced; the flowers are large, with well-rounded petals, which are of intense scarlet crimson, rich and dazzling, and are bordered with a broad, rich, golden yellow border.

Florence Vaughan—One of the finest yellow spotted varieties; in color it is of a bright, rich, golden yellow, spotted with bright red; the flowers are of largest size, great substance and perfect form, are borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion; the foliage is massive and of a rich green color; the plants rarely exceed three feet in height.

Madame Crozy—The flowers of this popular variety are of a dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. The plant is of vigorous growth, yet dwarf in habit, rarely exceeding four



feet in height. Foliage bright green and massive. The flowers are produced on large, branching stems, which are closely set with bloom.

Furst Bismarck—A most desirable variety of German origin, with intensely rich, crimson flowers of large size; the petals, which are shell like and of great substance, are very broad, forming a large round flower, the habit of the plant is perfect, being dwarf and compact. Price \$1.00 each.

Franz Buchner—Entirely distinct from all others; color a deep orange suffused with scarlet, with a delicate wavy fringe of yellow around the edge of the petals. Of dwarf, compact, habit. \$1.00 each.

Francois Billard—Very large flower of a rich crimson with dark shadings, producing large, compact trusses of flowers arranged well above the foliage. \$1.00 each.

Alphonse Bouvier—This is probably the grandest variety yet introduced. It is a remarkably luxuriant grower, in rich ground attaining a height of six to seven feet. In color it is of a rich brilliant crimson, almost approaching scarlet when it first opens, changing to a deep, dazzling crimson as the flowers fully develop.

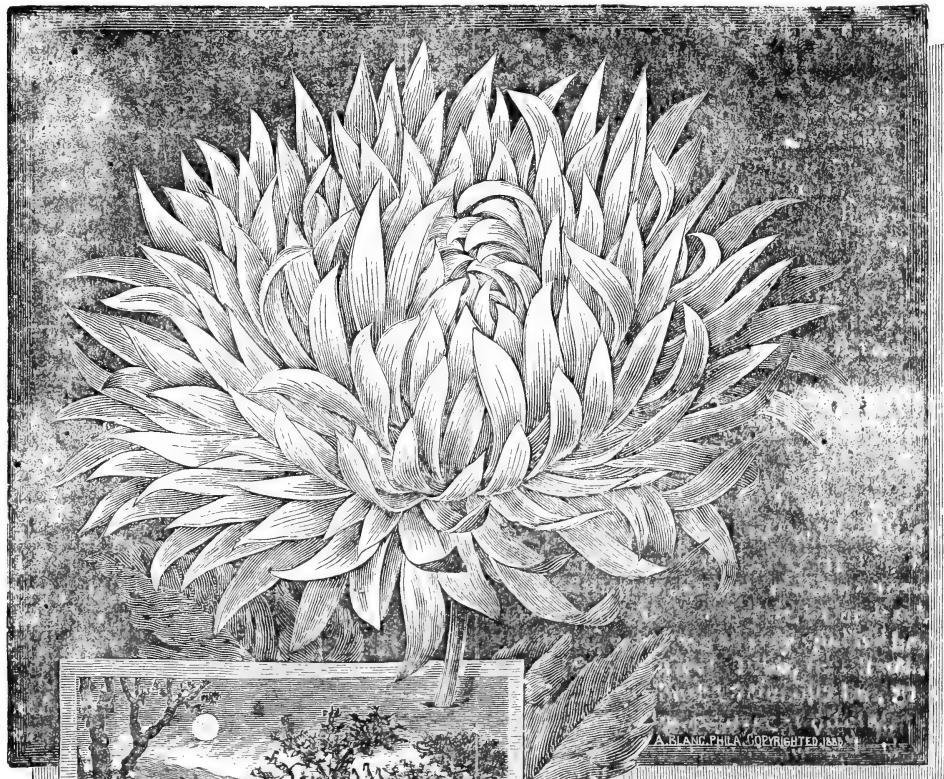
Charles Henderson—A grand variety, introduced three years since, of a fine crimson color that has become very popular.

ular. Growth is compact and uniform, rarely exceeding three and a half feet in height.

Geoffrey St. Hilliare—5 to 6 feet. Large flowers of a rich scarlet, overlaid with orange; bronzy purple foliage. Strong, vigorous grower. Foliage heavy; plant stools rapidly and soon makes a heavy mass of bronze foliage.

Prices on above 10 cts. each where not priced.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.



A BLANC PHILA. COPYRIGHTED 1881.

Cultural Directions.

Chrysanthemums should always be grown on well drained benches in order to obtain the best results, in soil 5 inches deep. Soil should be well prepared and thoroughly enriched with well decomposed manure, lime and bone dust. Plants may be set on benches any time from April 1st, until June 15th, and later where single stems or very late flowers are desired. Planted 12x12 and grown to 3 to 4 stems, very fine flowers may be grown. For exhibition blooms, plant 12x12 to 12x16 and grow of light and ventilation, as much depends upon a clean atmosphere free from surplus moisture and condensation when the blooms are getting their finish, surplus moisture is fatal at this period, causing the blooms to turn black and rot. During the summer the plants should be trained to 3 or 4 well balanced strong stems, all other growths being

to single stems. Houses should have an abundance upon a clean atmosphere free from surplus moisture and condensation when the blooms are getting their finish, surplus moisture is fatal at this period, causing the blooms to turn black and rot. During the summer the plants should be trained to 3 or 4 well balanced strong stems, all other growths being

rubbed off. As soon as growth is well established, mulchings of well rotted manure should be applied and manure water may also be judiciously used. In watering care must be taken not to let the plants flag or wilt, as this is fatal to the highest development of the flower.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Don't fail to give ample drainage. Don't stimulate until free growth is established. A circulation of pure air is absolutely essential. Shade lightly during summer. A little charcoal in the soil benefits varieties that burn readily. After the flower buds are set, gradually withhold stimulants and watch the watering carefully. Keep the walks dry and clean. Don't syringe the walks or under benches. If you have any plants that require syringing, don't keep them in your Chrysanthemum houses at this time.

Chrysanthemum, Golden Wedding—

The grandest yellow ever offered. In color it is deep, bright golden of shining texture, is very large in size, the petals are both long and broad, and channeled lengthwise. A perfect Japanese incurved of most beautiful form, very free in growth. A first-class exhibition variety. We have already booked orders for several thousand of this grand sort.

Pitcher & Manda—This is the most wonderful Chrysanthemum ever introduced. There is nothing that has ever been offered that in anyway approaches it. Who ever heard of Chrysanthemums having two distinct colors in one flower? But that is just what the Pitcher & Manda is. The outer five or six rows of petals are pure white, and of Dahlia-like form, while the center is a bright deep yellow, the two colors being sharply defined.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—This beautiful variety is one of the very earliest to bloom, which makes it decidedly meritorious. It is of vigorous growth and fine form, the blooms are eight to ten inches in diameter, the color is a delicate lavender pink, petals incurved.

Maude Dean—An immense pink variety, finely incurved, petals broadly shell-shaped. One of the largest flowers exhibited at the Fall shows. Almost a pure self-pink. Received silver medal at Philadelphia.

Major Bonnaffon—(New.) Soft, clear, primrose or straw yellow, full in center; eight inches in diameter, and nearly as deep. In perfect form and finish, like Ivory at its best. Habit dwarf; keeping qualities excellent. Foliage well up to the flower; stem stiff; an ideal variety. Bound to be one of the Chrysanthemums necessary to every collection.

Eda Prass—Fine, recurving, globular, bloom of great substance and depth, opening delicate salmon, changing to a creamy-white. Certificated.

The Queen—A grand double white, of fine size and grand substance. Very rounded in form; incurving and full. Probably best white in cultivation. Won prizes wherever shown.

Mrs. John Wannamaker—A superb variety, of perfect incurved form, resembling a flat ball of wood. Color pink and white, nicely blended.

Miss M. E. McCowet—In this we have the loveliest of Chrysanthemums. The flowers are very numerous, always perfect in form and full to the center. Color the softest white, with a deep flush of pink through the outer half of the flower curving over the center, sometimes the petals.

Mrs. Langtry—A perfectly formed, flat flower; of unusual size and perfection. Snow white in color, with broad bands or ribbon petals.

Ivory—Unexcelled for pot culture or cutting. Pure white flower of exquisite form and finish. Has been shown in grand shape at all the recent exhibitions. It is especially noticeable for its grand, globular form, its Dahlia like petals and absolute purity of color.

Marvel—Mrs. President Harrison's special admiration at the Indianapolis show. Very large, flat flower of regular rosette shape, the ground color is pure wax-on-white, and on this is a large, irregular blotch of wine color. No two flowers similarly marked. The flowers will sometime come a solid wine color.

Mrs Jerome Jones—Large, cream-white, incurved, Japanese, sometimes showing a tinge of pink, high, round flower. One of the best Chrysanthemum flower up to date. Indispensable for exhibition, for grand stem and foliage.

Miss Gladys Spaulding—One of the very best whites extant, it is full in the center, eight inches in diameter, and nearly as deep. In perfect form and finish; habit dwarf, keeping qualities excellent. It is entirely distinct from all other white varieties. Awarded first premiums by National Chrysanthemum Societies at New York and Philadelphia.

Nivens—A good snow-white variety. Center irregularly incurving, with outer petal reflexing nearly to the stem. Constitution robust, foliage large and abundant, while the keeping qualities of the flowers are unsurpassed. Without doubt the best seedling of the year. Winner of Gold Medal and one hundred dollars, at Cincinnati, the Periam & Thorpe Special Prizes at Chicago.

Price on the above, 10 cents to \$1.00, according to size.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

A very valuable and beautiful class of plants for training on arbors, trellises, piazzas, etc.

Quinquæfolia—(Virginia Creeper) Each 25 cts.

Bignonia, or Trumpet-Flower. Handsome, large, scarlet flowers. Each 25 to 50 cts.

Honeysuckle, Japan Variegated. Leaves yellow and green. Each 35 to 50 cts.

Hall's Japan or Halliana—From Japan; new, white, fragrant and fine. Each, 25 to 50 cts.

Trumpet—Monthly blooming; scarlet flowers. Each, 25 to 50 cts

Variegated Monthly—Fragrant, yellowish-white flowers Each 25 to 50 cts.

Japan—Foliage nearly evergreen; flowers yellowish. Each, 25 to 50 cts.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple—The finest of climbing plants; purple flowers. Each, 50 cts to \$1.00.

CLEMATIS.

A most beautiful class of hardy, free-flowering climbers. Plants of our importation, strong and finely rooted.

Paniculata—This lovely white variety, with its thousands of fleecy, small, star-like flowers, is one of the finest climbing plants known. It bears so profusely and in such dense but airy clusters that the whole plant appears as one mass of bloom with dark, shining foliage. It is deliciously fragrant, is a very hardy climber. Extra large plants, each 50 cts.; flowering plants, each 25 cts.; doz. \$3.00; by mail, each, 30 cts.

Henryi—Pure white; extremely large flowers. Each \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Jackmanni—One of the best; fine, rich purple. Each, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Superba—Remarkably large flowers; beautiful colors: similar to the above. Each 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Madame Van Houtte—White; extra fine. Each, 50 to 75 cts.

Miss Bateman—Pure white; creamy band down each petal; fine substance. Each, 75 to \$1.75.

Davidiana—A stout, upright perennial, three feet high; porcelain blue blossoms; fragrant; hardy; very desirable. By mail, 50 cts.

Coccinea—Distinct variety, with brilliant, scarlet flowers; small. By mail, 50 cts.

Crispa—Delicate shade of blue; small, very numerous. Beautiful. By mail 50 cts.

The higher price is for plants of extra size.

CARNATIONS.

Plants specially grown for summer and autumn flowering. Too large to be sent by mail.

Ada Byron—A gem among Carnations. A beautiful soft shade of pink, very large; on strong stems; clove-scented.

Florence—Red, very fine; free-flowering.

General Jacqueminot—The finest dark crimson; superb.

Grace Wilder—Pink; very fine, satiny flower.

Hector—Brilliant scarlet; large and magnificent

Lizzie McGowan—White, large, double and very free.

Mrs. Fisher—Pure white; large and very abundant bloomer.

Plants ready in April or May. Each 20 cts., per doz. \$2.00.

NEW MARGARET CARNATIONS.

These are of various fine colors, and are exceedingly early and useful for cutting. A large percentage of the plants produce perfectly double flowers of fine form, good substance and great beauty.

Plants—Each 15 cts; by mail, 20 cts.; doz. \$1.50; by mail, \$2.00.

HARDY GARDEN CARNATION OR PINK.

The Hardy Border Pink of old-time gardens. Flowers very fragrant, double, rose-colored. Very desirable for edging and clumps.

Plants—Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Each. Doz. 100

Abutilon, in variety....\$0.20 \$1.50 \$10.00

	Each.	Doz.	100		Each.	Doz.	100
Achyranthes, in variety	\$.10	\$1.00	\$8.00	Heliotrope, sorts	\$.10	\$1.00	\$8.00
Ageratum, blue.....	.10	.75	5.00	Hollyhock .....	.25	2.50	18.00
Alternanthera, Dwarf				Lantanas .....	.10	1.00	8.00
Scarlet .....	.10	.75	6.00	Lobelias, sorts.....	.08	.60	4.00
Alternanthera, Dwarf				Lemon Verbena .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Yellow.....	.10	.75	6.00	Marigolds, Dwarf.....	.10	.60	4.00
Alyssum, Double .....	.10	.75	6.00	Marigolds, Tall.....	.10	.60	4.00
Alyssum, Variegated ..	.10	.75	6.00	Mignonette .....	.10	.60	4.00
Asters, Double White...	.05	.50	4.00	Nasturtium, Tall .....	.10	.60	4.00
Asters, assorted colors	.05	.50	4.00	Nasturtium, Dwarf .....	.10	.60	4.00
Begonias, sorts .....	.20	1.50	10.00	Pansies, Large; mixed ..	.05	.45	3.50
Bouvardias, sorts.....	.20	1.50	10.00	Pansies, fancy; finest...	.10	.80	6.00
Caladium Esculentum..	.25	2.50	17.50	Petunia, Double; sorts ..	.15	1.25	8.00
Calendula .....	.10	.60	4.00	Petunia, Sing'e; sorts..	.10	.75	6.00
Cannas.....	.15	1.00	8.00	Phlox. Annual. ....	.10	.60	4.00
Cannas, New Dwarf....	.25	2.50	17.50	Ricinus .....	.20	2.00	15.00
Centaurea Candidissi- ma.....	.10	1.00	8.00	Salvia, Scarlet.....	.15	1.25	8.00
Centaurea Gymnocar- pa.....	.10	.75	6.00	Stocks, Double.....	.10	1.00	7.00
Cobea Scandens.....	.15	1.25	9.00	Verbenas, Finest .....	.10	.50	4.00
Coleus, sorts.....	.10	.75	5.00	Vincas, sorts .....	.15	1.25	9.00
Coleus, new sorts.....	.10	1.00	8.00	Zinnias, sorts .....	.10	.60	4.00
Feverfew, Golden.....	.08	.60	4.00				
Feverfew, double white	.10	.75	6.00	In addition to the above list many			
Fuchsias.....	.15	1.25	10.00	other varieties can be furnished. We furni-			
Geranium, double sorts	.15	1.25	8.00	ish Pansies, Verbenas, Asters, Lobelia and			
Geranium, single, sorts	.15	1.00	8.00	Daisies from flats, fine, stocky plants, for			
Geranium, Variegated	.15	1.00	8.00	20 cents per dozen. Postage 5 cents per			
				dozen. These are just as good as the			
				above sorts in pots for bedding purposes.			

BULBS, ROOTS AND TUBERS.

FOR SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING.

DAHLIA

By mail remit 5 cents for postage.

The grand, fall-blooming plants delight in a sunny situation and rich soil. They should not be set out till May. Lift the bulbs immediately after the first frost, dry off and store during winter in dry sand in a warm place.

Large Double Show, Named—Splendid standard varieties in a fine assortment of distinct colors. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Small-Flowered Double, or Pompon—A very beautiful assortment of distinct named varieties. Flowers small, very double on long stems. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Single-Flowering—From a fine collection. A fine assortment of distinct colors. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Prize Exhibition Varieties—From the collection which has received the highest awards from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The finest varieties in

cultivation Pompon or Large Show Varieties. Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

Cactus—Large double flowers with angular petals. Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

DIELTRA SPECTABILIS—**==Bleeding Heart.**

One of the most ornamental spring flowering plants, with handsome, drooping racemes of bright pink and white, heart shaped flowers.

Bulbs—Each 15 cts.; doz. postpaid, \$1.50.

DODECATHEON MEADIA.

Perfectly hardy; of dwarf, neat habit, produces an immense head of large, cyclamen-like flowers of rare beauty and delicious fragrance; color, white, shading to amber tipped with carmine.

Bulbs—Each 10 cts.; doz. postpaid, \$1.00.

GLADIOLUS.

Mailed free at single and dozen prices.

This superb flower is one of the most extensively grown bulbous plants that adorns our gardens in the fall. The soil should be rich, thoroughly forked, cultivated and well drained. The bulbs should be

planted four inches deep and about six inches apart. Our Gladioli are grown with great care and will prove very superior in quality of flower, beauty and variety of color. The Prize Seedlings of Gandavensis, and the Lemoinei varieties are specially recommended.

Extra Fine Mixed—All colors in splendid mixture. Each 3 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Prize Seedlings Mixed—Of unsurpassed beauty. A large proportion of the flowers have white grounds, beautifully blotched, and striped with many charming colors. The variety is almost endless and includes colors and shades found only in this strain. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

Extra Mixed, All Light, Striped, etc.—Each 4 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00. Red Shades, including scarlet, crimson, etc. Each 4 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50. White and light shades—Very fine. Each 4 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00. Pink and variegated—Each 4 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00. Yellow Shades—Each 4 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

Snow White—The best White. The entire flower is almost paper-white. A faint line of rose on lower petal. Flowers large, numerous, finely disposed on strong, upright stem. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Very ornamental, with immense, smooth, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green. One of the most effective plants in cultivation for the flower border or lawn; will grow in any good garden soil, and is of easiest culture. To obtain the best results, should be planted where it will obtain plenty of water, and in an abundance of rich compost.

Dry Bulbs—Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

Bulbs grown in pots—By express only; each 20 and 25 cts.; doz. \$2.00 and \$3.00. By mail, dry bulbs free at single prices.

FANCY CALADIUMS.

Among the most beautiful foliage plants for summer, in the house or conservatory. The leaves are superbly variegated.

Fine Named Varieties—Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.00. By mail, dry bulbs sent free at single prices.

CALLA LILLIES.

The well known and beautiful Calla is one of the most graceful and useful decorative plants.

White Calla, or Lily of the Nile—By mail. Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Little Jem—Small; free-flowering. By mail. Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Spotted Leaf (Richardia)—By mail. Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most delightfully fragrant flowers. Invaluable for bouquets, button-holes, and wherever cut flowers are in demand. Before potting the bulbs, remove the small offsets. Use good, rich loam and start in a hot-bed or forcing-pit. They should not be set in the garden till June.

Our Tuberose bulbs are grown with great care, and invariably give excellent satisfaction being specially grown with the view of flowering early.

Excelsior Double Pearl—Large flowering bulbs; spike two and a half to three feet high, with large and very double flowers, favorite sort. Each 5 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Excelsior Double Pearl—Mammoth bulbs. Specially selected. Each 6 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

Tall Double—Very free-blooming; splendid. Each 5 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Albino—Single Flowering. Sometimes called Orange-flowered. Excellent for bouquets. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50, 100, \$2.00.

Mailed free at single prices; per dozen, by mail, add 10 cts. for postage to dozen prices.

PAEONIES.

We import each season the best varieties of this magnificent plant.

Hardy Herbaceous Varieties, Named.—Each 50 cts.

Large Roots—Various colors, mixed. Each 50 cts.

Flowering Roots—Various colors, mixed. Each 25 cts.

Large Double White—Large flowers; extra fine variety. Each 50 cts.

Tenuifolia flore pleno—Double, crimson. Foliage fern-like. Each 50 cts.; doz. \$5.50.

Japanese Tree Paeonies (Paeony Mountain)—Growing the size of a large shrub, increasing in size year after year. Each \$1.00 to \$2.00.

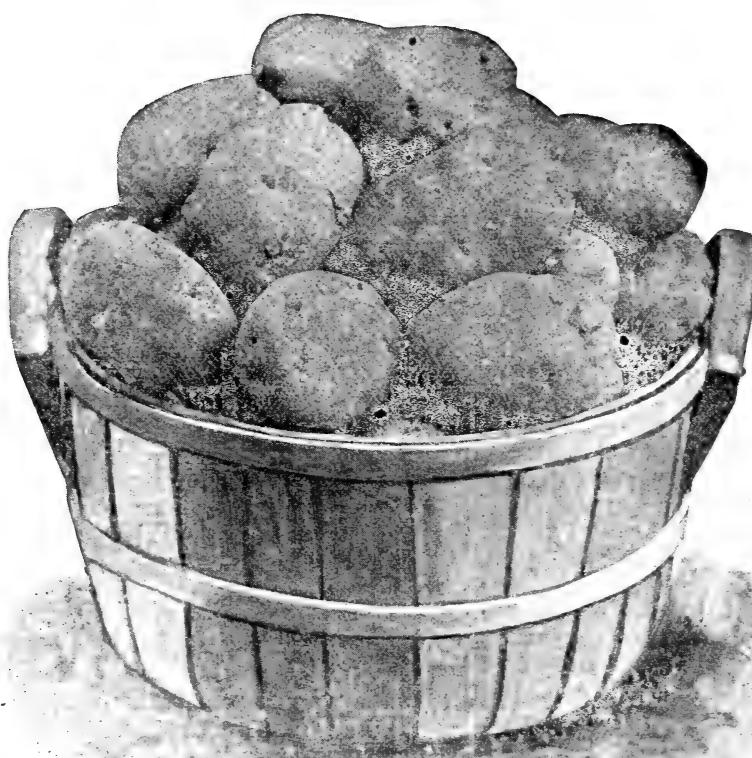
Add 10 cts. each for postage if sent by mail.

SMILAX.

Well known and beautiful climbing plant, extensively used for decoration. It is very easy of cultivation and does well in greenhouse, conservatory or window.

Bulbs—Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.00; by mail, each, 20 cts.

POTATOES.



Rural New Yorker No. 2.

or more kinds will be packed in a barrel, if so ordered. No potatoes in bushel or barrel lots will be sent by express unless cash is sent with order to repay express charges. At pound rates we pay postage. Peck, bushel and barrel lots are delivered at railway station here, purchaser pay freight.

EARLY.

The Early Cyclone—In the Early Cyclone, offered for the third time this year, there is more new blood, more new vigor, than in any potato, outside of the Lightning Express, offered in America today. We have given this potato a thorough test all over America, and never was a potato more eagerly sought for, or ever gave better satisfaction than this. There are scores and scores of customers who pronounce it the earliest potato in the world, and not only the earliest but the best in the world. Its strong points are these: 1st—It will yield three times as much as the Early Ohio, the Hebron or Rose. 2d—It is from eight to twelve days earlier than either of these three varieties. 3d—Its quality is unsurpassed by any sort

grown. 4th—It is very smooth, of good shape, but comparatively few eyes, and of magnificent quality. 5th—It is an excellent keeper, and although called by many the "earliest in the world," is also one of the best keepers in the world. 6th—It is one of the heaviest yielders for an early potato that we know of, and although the past season was a bad one for potatoes and the tubers are not as large and fine as usual, yet the yield of this variety was good for this year. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$2.00; barrel \$5.00.

Stray Beauty, or Salzer's Earliest Potato—This is the earliest potato in the world; at least from six to twelve days earlier alongside of over sixty seedsmen's earliest sorts. We do not think that for earliness, enormous productiveness and fine

Advantages of Changing Seed.

There is no other crop that is so much benefited by the introduction of fresh seed from time to time as the potato. They seem to take on new life and prosper wonderfully, provided the change is to well selected stock, and the further north it is grown the better. Many of our customers will not plant their own raising at all, but buy of us every year. They can grow nearly double the crop on the same land, and the tubers are smoother, handsomer, and of better quality and more saleable in the markets.

We begin shipping as soon as the danger of freezing is over. There will be a great demand for seed this year, and we strongly urge the placing of orders with us early, to avoid disappointment.

Orders will be filled in rotation, commencing as soon as danger of frost is over. Two

appearance, for strong, vigorous growth, excellent flavor and early ripening qualities. any praise, no matter how strong, is too high for its merits. Salzer's earliest is none of your weekly, dwarfish things; it is full of life, vigor and healthfulness and as soon as planted sprouts quick

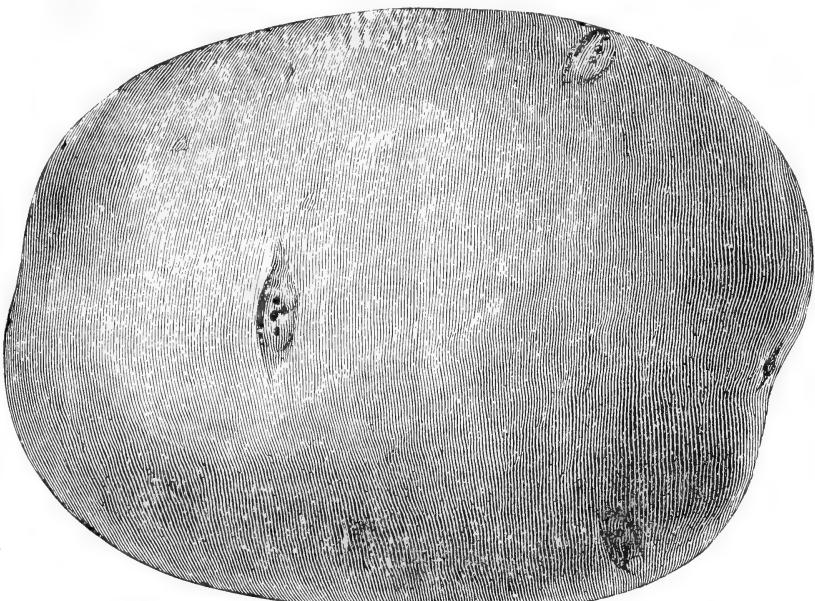
ly, apparently determined to get there weeks ahead of its relatives, and so it does. 3 lbs., \$1.00; peck \$1.00, bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00.

Early Puritan—An early white potato. Very handsome. Originated by Coy and introduced by Henderson. Probably no potato ever had a larger sale the first year than Early Puritan. With Peter Henderson to advertise it, with his immense list of patrons, its distribution was very thorough, so that now, although only seven years old, the potato is well known and is advertised in nearly every catalogue.

Early Puritan is a seedling of Beauty of Hebron. Is perhaps a little earlier and yields more. The color is not like Beauty of Hebron, however, but pure white. Tubers long and smooth. We think very highly of it because it is so fine looking and produces so well. We have grown it for four years, and it has stood every year near the top as to yield. 3 lbs. \$1.00; peck \$1.00; bu. \$1.75; bbl. \$4.50.

MEDIUM.

Freeman—Nearly every one has heard of the Freeman. It was introduced by Maule in 1891, and sold the first year at \$3.00 per pound. Our World's Fair is very similar to Freeman in many respects, so much so, in fact, that some men have



Carman No. 1.

hinted that it might be the same thing. But this could not be possible, as Freeman originated in Minnesota, while World's Fair is a Wisconsin potato. Moreover, there are decided differences. While both are very beautiful and both are perfect in quality and look, and grow much alike, World's Fair is a little later than Freeman and has almost invariably grown larger and yielded more where the two have been tested together. In fact a great deal of dissatisfaction is found with the Freeman as a yielder. It must have rich soil and good care. Peck \$1.00 cts.; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$4.00.

Carman No 1.—This excellent medium early potato originated with Mr. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. For large, uniform size, handsome appearance, large yield and excellent table qualities, it is without a rival. Skin white, finely netted, eyes few, nearly even with the surface. A remarkably smooth, handsome potato. The vines are stout and vigorous and enormously productive. Flesh as white as flour when cooked, the quality perfect, being not only dry but the finest flavor. 3 lbs. \$1.00; peck \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$4.00.

Ohio Junior—Although a chance seedling, it is without doubt related to that popular variety, "Early Ohio," as it is

almost identical with that sort in the form and marking of the tubers, habit of growth, etc. The tubers are oval oblong, round at seed end, with full eyes that are even with the surface. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine quality, and may be called an Early Ohio with new blood. One of the best extra earlies. Lb. 30 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$4.50.

Vaughn—Introduced by Mr. Vaughn in 1891. It has been largely advertised by him and already holds a prominent place among the many fine varieties of the last few years. It is a very handsome looking, flesh colored variety, is early and a good yielder. Every one should include a few of these in their order. Peck \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00.

LATE.

American Wonder—In habit of growth the vines are strong and branching, somewhat resembling that of the Peachblow; foliage of a rich dark green color, that is offset with a mass of white bloom. The tubers are white, large and uniform in size; elongated, slightly compressed; with few eyes that are nearly flushed with the surface. In quality nothing can surpass this superb variety; either baked or boiled, it is dry and floury, and has the rich, sweet flavor that is so marked in the Snowflake. Very productive and one of the best late or main crop varieties. Per lb. 25 cts., 3 lbs. 60 cts., pk. \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$4.00.

World's Fair—A very prolific main crop variety of excellent quality. The tubers are good sized, smooth, and very symmetrical in shape, eyes few and even with the surface, skin creamy, white and netted; flesh fine grained, pure white and cooks mealy. The vines grow very strong and bushy with fine leaves, tubers very numerous and compact in the hill and near the surface. Peck, \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00.

Prizetaker—This splendid potato was introduced several years ago, and it has proven the greatest second early potato in America today. Now we make no exception. There is no potato that is its equal for this purpose. It is a tremendous cropper. It is very vigorous in growth, and healthy as the day is long. It

is a potato that is gaining friends each year, which proves that the potato sells better the more it becomes known. Customers who have purchased this potato once for winter use will want it a second time. That is one of its great points. It is a splendid potatoe for dry weather. Our crop in 1894 was without rain for 110 days, and yet the potatoes are extremely fine for such intense drouth. We are sure no one variety combines so many highly desirable qualities. Skin, flesh color, while flesh is pure snowy white and floury, rich and delicate in flavor; tubers oblong to round, of fine size; vine very rank, of vigorous growth. Tubers lie very compactly in hill, and are easily dug. Its strong roots enable it to stand drouth exceedingly well. Its healthiness is most remarkable. Enormously productive, having yielded at the rate of 475 bushels per acre, and in 1894, on a large acreage, it yielded heavily. It is the greatest keeper in the world. There is nothing like it, and one of its strong points is that it will keep long after new potatoes have been in the market, and is just as solid and good in the dry, hot months of July and August as it was the fall before, and we regard it as one of the most excellent potatoes in existence today. Lb. 40 cts.; 3 lbs., postpaid, \$1.00; by freight, peck, \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00.

Maggie Murphy—An excellent new main crop late potato of the Rose class. A remarkably strong, vigorous grower and very free from disease and blight, in fact, might almost be called blight proof.

It is enormously productive of good, uniform size, with very few small or unmarketable potatoes. Color, delicate pink. In quality it ranks with the best. Its strong, healthy growth, freedom from blight, and immense productiveness recommend it to all in search of a potato for market or home use. Lb. 35 cts.; 3 lbs. \$1.00; peck \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$4.50.

Empire State—One of the best for main crop; wonderfully productive, tubers large, skin white and smooth; flesh pure white, of fine flavor, cooks very evenly, vines very vigorous, tubers compact in hill but easily dug. Lb. 30 cts.; 3 lb. 75 cts. peck \$1.00; bu. \$1.75; bbl. \$4.00.

Koshkonong—A new variety of great promise, originated by Crane in 1885, and introduced for the first time in 1891. It

is, therefore, the mate to Signal, but it is entirely different from Signal in season, style, color and shape. The color is white, season medium late; size large to very large, no small ones; keeping qualities as good as the very best; tubers all firm and sound. Grows a large, strong, spreading top, and is a tremendous yielder. 3 lbs. \$1.00; peck \$1.00; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00

surroundings better than most any other variety, and that is its strong point. It is a sort of an ironclad. Peck \$1.00; bu. \$1.75; bbl. \$4.00.

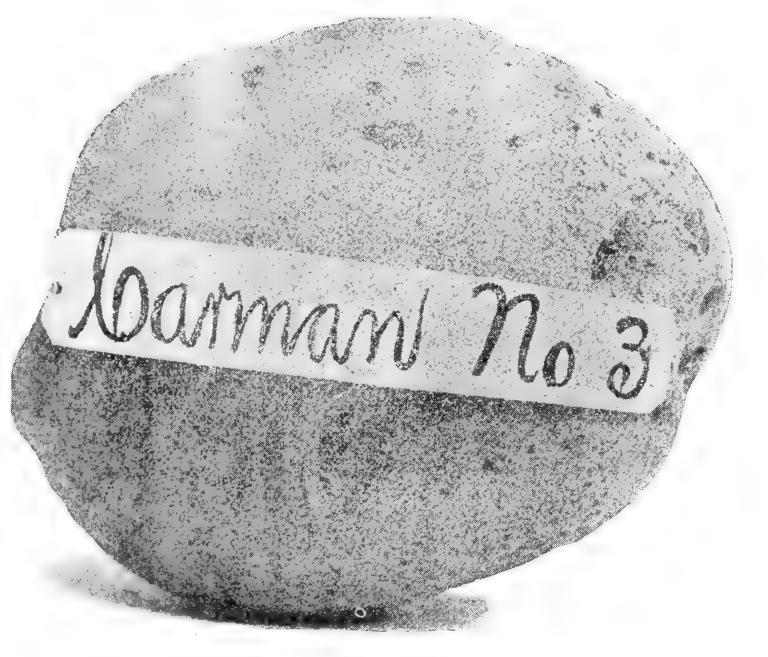
Carman No. 3—Introduced in 1895 with the following claims:

"1st—It is the handsomest large potato ever produced.

Rural New

Yorker No.

2—This is doubtless the best known and the most popular of all late potatoes, introduced in recent years. In the Orange Judd Farmer's potato vote it takes third place as the best all-around potato, Ohio being first and Hebron second. Its greatest popularity seems to be in the middle states and the Ohio valley. It originated



on the experimental grounds of the Rural New Yorker, and was introduced for the first

"2d—It will outyield any other potato whatever.

time in 1889. Quite distinct in appearance, skin and flesh white, shape nearly

"3d—Practically every potato is of marketable size.

round, somewhat flattened; tubers large, very large, but not rough or irregular; the highest standard. It has no hollow

"4th—Its table qualities are fully up to eyes quite shallow and general form symmetrical. Very strong and vigorous in growth and an immense yielder. The quality is not the best. Reports however, have re-

ported it poor, others say it is good. We

"L. L. Olds, of Clinton, says: "In regard to the first claim, we believe it is true.

conflict. Some of our customers have re-

tracted more attention than any other va-

riety. The outline is perfectly smooth and

at all where the eyes are, and with none of

Yokers have always been quite good in

the irregularities of surface found more or

quality, especially late in the season, and

less on all varieties considered smooth;

we never have had them overgrown and

coarse. We believe Rural New Yorker will

stand drouth; neglect and unfavorable

possible to find a potato more beautiful.

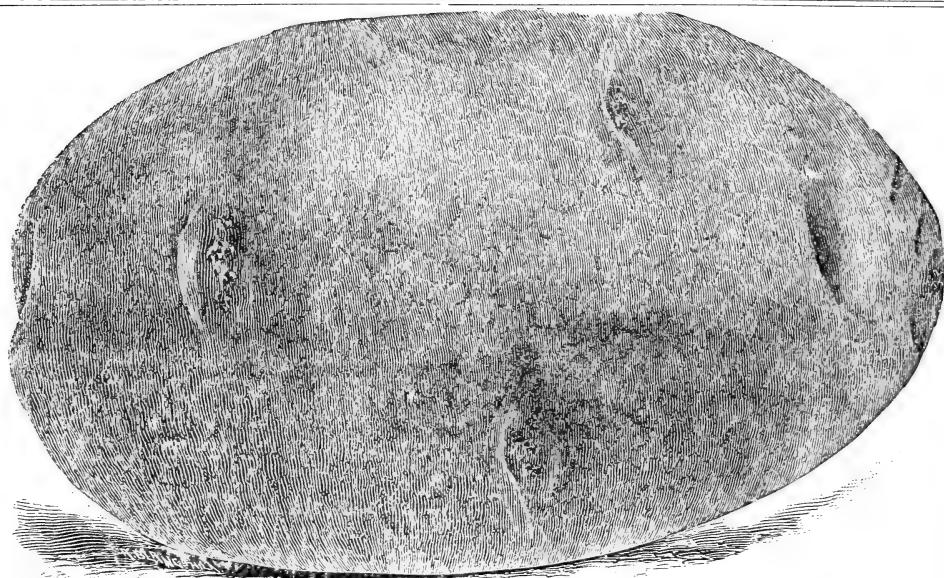
In regard to the second claim, will say that we planted exactly one bushel of seed very late in the season (May 9) on land that proved to be poor potato land as the season turned out, and we harvested fifty-one bushels. We think it probably will outyield everything else, unless it is Carman No. 1.

"The third claim is all right.

"As to to quality, it is our belief that it is hardly equal to Carman No. 1. The general style of the potato is like Rural New Yorker, with purple sprouts and purple blossoms and dark-colored stalks. The vines are larger and more spreading,

however. Season about the same as Rural New Yorker; later than Carman No. 1.

The introducer's catalogue price of this potato in 1895 was \$25.00 per barrel. But the stock was not near large enough and was gone almost before the catalogue was fairly out. We were able to secure only one bushel, for which we paid \$20.00 besides freight. Our price for '97 is by mail, 1 lb. 40 cts; 3 lbs. \$1.00. By express or freight, 1 lb. 30 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.00; peck \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.00; bu. \$4.00. bbl. \$8.00.



Maule's Early Thoroughbred.

Maule's Early Thoroughbred—The greatest of all early potatoes. Introduced in 1896 by Wm. H. Maule, and Mr. Terry, of Ohio, says it is the best of any yet tried. Cannot say enough about this grand potato. Flesh color, cooks mealy, and is an immense yielder. Smooth, not many eyes, and a beautiful potato in all respects. Do not fail to include this in your order.

Every bushel of Thoroughbred raised this season should readily bring \$5.00 in '98. Remember the boom in Thoroughbreds is not started yet. This will be the commencement of the boom, and those who order now from this small notice, will make the big money. Read what Mr. Terry had to say about Thoroughbreds in the Practical Farmer of October 5, 1895.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Yes it will, no matter whether it is in stock or seed. Last spring, Wm. Henry Maule, the great seedsman, sent me two small tubers of a new early potato to test. They weighed less than half a pound, the two together. There was nothing in their appearance to indicate that they were better than any ordinary potatoes one could pick up in any farmer's cellar. I have a good many potatoes sent me to test in this way, and often find that they are no better than old varieties. We had a number on trial this year. To make the trial more complete, I got two tubers of about the same size from an old farmer's stock, and planted by the side of the others. He said they were Early Rose. I can't say about this, but they are an early kind, that he has grown a long time without any change of seed. All these potatoes were cut to one eye and planted precisely as the rest of our field crop was planted. They were put right in the field, and not on selected ground, but on average. No manuring or fertilizing whatever was done on the land where they grew. Nor did they have any extra tillage. We dropped these pieces in drills made the same as all over the field, and then treated all the field alike till digging time. I took a fork and threw out the hills planted with Mr. Maule's new early potato, and I never was so surprised in all my life at any results obtained in potato culture. In every hill there were great,

large, beautiful potatoes, such as I have never seen since the first year the old Early Rose came around. There were practically no small ones, or medium sized, just enormous ones, such as you might perhaps look for under very favorable conditions in a wet season. Now I am not exaggerating a bit. The first year I grew the Early Rose there were a good many tubers as fine and large as these. I have never seen any early potatoes on my farm since, as fine until I dug these. There were 45 pounds. They resemble the Rose in shape, color and quality very much. They are quite early and were ripe entirely before the rain came, so this growth was made with little chance. The tops were not large. They were not as thrifty and promising as the Freeman's, hence my great surprise when I dug them.

The two tubers obtained from a farmer's cellar gave me fifteen pounds of rather small potatoes. There were hardly any that you could call medium and many small ones. The two lots were each given about three hills less than half a square rod to grow in. The yield per acre of Wm. Henry Maule's potatoes was 240 bushels. The yield of the others a little over 80. Here was a difference of 160 bushels per acre, due entirely and only to blood. In other words the vigor and vitality of the new seedling enabled it under precisely the same conditions to grow three times as many bushels. Now don't think this an advertisement of Wm. Henry Maule's potato. He has never written me a word about it. When I planted the tubers I thought in all probability I should never have any occasion to mention it. But there is a great lesson taught by this little experiment. Thousands of farmers are using seed that has so run out that there is no profit in growing the crop. I would not be rash. I am pretty careful myself. But you will make a mistake if you don't change seed occasionally and get the benefit of new blood. In this line of new potatoes we are constantly testing and quick to change when it will pay. We raised the Early Rose largely for years, but careful tests made us change to Early Beauty of Hebron, Snowflake, Monroe Seedling, etc., as these newer varieties came out.

Prices of Thoroughbred for 1896: Lb. 50 cts.; 3 lbs. \$1.00 by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, at customer's expense, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$2.00; peck \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$5.50; bu. \$9.00; bbl. \$25.00.

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We also have the following in small quantities:

Early Varieties.

Early Wisconsin.	Early Sunrise.
Early Ohio.	Irish Cobbler.
Early Maine.	Lightning Express.
Early Fortune.	Six Weeks Market
Early Market.	Polaris.
Early Rose.	Salzer's World's Fair.
Signal.	Everett's Six Weeks.
Early Scotch.	Beauty of Hebron,

Late and for General Market.

Great Divide.	Bronnells Winner.
Telephone.	The Dandy.
Pearl of England,	Wisconsin Bell.
Irish Daisy.	Burbank.
Great Hundred Fold.	Garfield.
Iron Clad.	Green Mountain.
Wisconsin Beauty.	Thomas Seedling.
Lily of Jersey.	Hampden Beauty.
Mills' Prize.	Kings Co. Mammoth.

BULBS.

Directions For Planting Bulbs for Winter Flowers.

It is not necessary to have a great big pot for small bulbs. A four inch pot is large enough for most all kinds and you can put in two or three of Roman Hyacinths or Single Hyacinths. Place the bulbs so there will be two inches of soil on top but don't press too hard so the soil will pack but have it loose so the roots can grow easily. Give them a thorough wetting and place in the cellar or some dark place where they won't freeze. Leave them there for three or four weeks when you can bring them to the light and the top will then grow very fast and give you a long large flower spike. By not giving the roots a good chance to get started before the top does your flower spikes will be short and very imperfect. By following the above simple directions every one can have nice flowers all winter. To have flowers all winter put your bulbs in about three weeks apart.

Hycinths—Mixed Single, each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.

Hycinths—Named; double, all colors, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00.

Roman Hycinths—White; each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.

Narcissus—White; each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.

Narcissus—Yellow; each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.

Crocus—Named; each 3 cts.; doz. 25 cts.

Chinese Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower—Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00.

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Our New Fancy Fluted Standard Flower Pots and Saucers.

These we are now selling at plain pot prices:

	Each.	Doz.
4 in. Pot and Saucers.....	\$.05	\$.50
5 " " " "	07	.75
6 " " " "	12	1.25
6 " " " "	18	2.00
7 " " " "	20	2.25

Plain Pots and Saucers—Pots only:

12 in.....	\$ 60	\$ 6.90
15 in.....	1.50	15.35
17 in.....	2.00	23.00

Saucers only.

12 in.....	\$ 20	1.90
15 in.....	40	3.85
17 in.....	50	5.75

Fancy fluted pots and saucers; painted red and trimmed with gold:

	Each.	Doz.	100
4 in. diam.....	\$ 07	\$ 75	\$ 6.00
5 in. diam.....	10	1.20	10.00
6 in. diam.....	15	1.50	15.00
7 in. diam.....	20	2.25	20.00

Plain pots and saucers; painted red with gilt bands.

4 in. diam	\$ 6.00
5 in. diam.....	9.00
6 in. diam.....	13.25

Balsam leaf pot; decorated:

	Each.	Doz.
6½ i	\$ 60	\$ 6.00
7½ in. diam	80	7.80
8½ in. diam	80	9.00

Begonia leaf pot; decorated:

5 in. diam.....	\$ 45	\$ 4.20
6 in. diam.....	55	5.75
7 in. diam	75	7.20

We have a large assortment of Jardinières and can sell same from 50 cents to \$5.00. Tell us what you want and we will please you.

Bowker Plant Food.

Finest thing to feed your house plants on. You cannot have nice plants if you don't feed them. In packages with instructions for use, 15 and 30 cts. each. By mail, 20 and 40 cts.

Poison for squash vine, cucumbers, melons, bugs, etc.: Lb. 10 cts., postpaid, 20 cts.

Oyster Shell—Manufactured from good, clean shells. Poultrymen should use it. 25 lbs., 75 cts.; 100 lbs.; \$1.50; bbl. \$3.50.

BUHACH! The Great California Insect Powder.

Sure death to cabbage worms, bed-bugs, lice, mosquitoes, fleas, cockroaches, gnats, flies, beetles, moths and ants.

An infallible exterminator of all insect pests of the household, field, orchard, gar-

den and conservatory, such as roaches, bed-bugs, water-bugs, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, gnats, moths, rose-bugs, beetles, etc. It is absolutely harmless to plants and animals, and if kept in tight cans, retains its virtue for years. Its death dealing effect is swift and certain, even if reduced in strength with from four to ten times its bulk of flour or air-slacked lime, or if applied in water. Hence is cheap also. Entirely non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insects. Used by all leading horticulturalists and endorsed by all leading agricultural papers, also by such authorities as Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan, etc.

Why will you let the worms eat up your cabbage and currant bushes, and lice kill your hens, and be bothered with flies, mosquitoes, bed-bugs, ants, cockroaches, moths, etc., when you can swiftly and cheaply kill these pests by the simple application of a little Buhach. 2 oz. cans, 25 cts. each; 5 for \$1.00, by mail, postpaid.

FORMULAS.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; Quicklime, 4 pounds; Water, 40 pounds; Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, molds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Kerosene Emulsion—Hard soap, ½ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

Hellebore—Fresh white hellebore, 1 oz.; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

London Purple—This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

Worth \$100 a Year and More

To all who own Land, a Garden, Orchard or Conservatory; covers in plain language, by practical men, the care and cultivation of Flowers, Fruits, Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc., and tells how to make Home Grounds attractive.

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CONDENSED PRICE LIST.

Apples and Crabs—4 to 5 feet, each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00. 5 to 6 feet, each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50. 6 to 7 ft, 35 cts; doz. \$3.50.

Pears, Cherries and Plums—4 to 5 feet. 50 cts.; doz. \$5.00. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts.; doz. \$7.50.

Grapes—2 year Concord, each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00. All other varieties, each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Currants—North Star, each 25 cts; doz. \$2.50. Crandall Tree Currant, each 50 cts.; doz. \$5.00. All other Varieties, each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Lucretia Dewberry—Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Gooseberries—Downing and Houghton Seedling, each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50. Industry, Red Jacket and Smith's Improved, each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Chautauqua Gooseberry—Each 75 cts.; doz. \$7.50.

Raspberries—Louden and Columbian, each 25 cts. doz. \$2.50. All other varieties, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00.

Blackberries—Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00.

Strawberries—Doz. 35 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Garden Seeds.

Asparagus—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Beans—Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts. **Lima Beans**—Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts.

Beets—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; **Mangel**—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; **Sugar Beets**—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; lb. 30 cts.



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